Wilmington Journal.

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ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Elections are held to-day in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska. Of course, public interest centers upon Ohio, as upon the result in that State will depend the conduct, and probably the candidate, of both political parties in the next Presidential campaign. If Allen carries Ohio to-day on the greenback platform by a decided majority, we look for a similar Democratic success in Pennsylvania next month, which will force the contractionists to abandon all idea of controlling the National Democratic Convention, and will secure for the West or Pennsylvania, the candidate for President. How far a different result to-day in Ohio will reverse these opinions will depend upon the Republican majority, and the result of the November elections.

The campaign in Ohio has been probably the most vigorous ever known in that State. The Republicans have had the use of more money, the Democrats have been more enthusiastic and hopeful both have had the best speaking talent in their respective parties, and the vote will doubtless be the largest ever cast. It would seem to be a death struggle, for upon the result the politics of the State depend for many years.

The Democratic ticket is headed by Governor Wm. Allen for re-election, and General Samuel F. Carey for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans present ex-Governor Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and Thos. L. Young for Lieutenant-Governor. The Prohibitionists also placed a ticket in the field some time since, with Jay Odell for Governor; but very little has been heard of it lately. Governor Allen was elected two years ago by the small plurality of 817 votes over Governor Edward F. Noyes, who had been nominated by the Republicans for re-election. The total vote for Allen was 214,654; and for Noyes, 213,837. The Prohibitionists then polled 10,081 votes for their candidate for Governor; and there was an independent nomination by what was at the time sportively called the Homeless Party, which polled 9,971 votes. All the other Republican candidates for State offices, except Governor, were elected by majorities ranging from 177, for State Treasurer, to 1,754, for member of the Board of Public Works. For Secretary of State last year the Democrats cast 238,406 votes, the Republicans 221,294, and the Prohibitionists 7,815.

In Iowa the campaign appears to be rather a quiet one. Two years ago the Republican majority was nearly 23,000. Both parties have delared in favor of hard money. A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, one-half of the State Senate and a full House of Representatives are to be chosen. The Republican candidate for Governor is ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood; the Democratic candidate is the Hon. Sheppard Leffler. The Legislature to be elected will choose a successor to United States Senator Wright, whose term expires in 1877. Here there are constitutional amendments to be voted on. One, if adopted, will give the right of suffrage to women by merely striking out the words "male" in the clause referring to that subject and the others will strike out the word "white" wherever it is applied to citizens.

In Nebraska three Judges of the Supreme Court and six Regents of the State University are to be elected, and a few vacancies filled in the Legislature. The new Constitution is also to be submitted to a vote of the people. The present State government is Republican.

THE Duke of Portland is the most eccentric, as well as one of the wealthiest, peers now living. He owns immensely valuable property in London, and his income is at least $5,000 a day. He has a passion for solitude. Though he has two fine houses in Cavendish square, few Londoners have ever set eyes upon him. Even at Welbeck Abbey, where he passes most of his time, he lives so much alone that he will not have any servants to wait upon him at dinner, but has an apparatus by which the table is lowered through the floor to the kitchen when his repast is finished. For the Duke is only two meals a day, at one of which half a chicken is served, and at the other one visitors at Welbeck, but he never sees them, though they may be in the house for weeks at a time. When he drives out he is conveyed in a vehicle hung round with curtains, so that nobody can see him, and it is drawn by six Lilliputian ponies. The approaches to the Abbey are subterranean, and there are fifteen miles of tunnels on the estate, all well ventilated, and many of them lighted day and night, and adorned with sculpture. There is a splendid stable, where fifty hunters are kept, though the Duke never hunts. He has a gallery of glass and iron a mile long, where they may exercise in all weathers. The Duke is now constructing three enormous subterranean libraries and a subterranean church, and it has taken the workmen three years to excavate the ground. But that upon which the Duke most prides himself is his museum. It is constructed largely of glass, and lighted by chandeliers, each weighing a ton. It has taken ten years to fix the glass alone, and now the pictures are being hung. They are very choice, as they ought to be, seeing that the Duke some time ago made a huge bonfire of paintings which he did not think good enough, though they had cost many thousand pounds. He has never been married, and it is supposed has never been in love, and, as he is seventy-five now, he is not very likely to be.

THE Peabody Fund Trust Company have elected Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, to succeed ex-Governor Graham as a member of the Board.

WHAT THE EAST ASKS.

The Raleigh *News* publishes a letter under the above caption so full of valuable information, and which presents the claims of the East for relief at the hands of the Convention in so strong a light, that we make no apology for its publication in full, commending it to general attention, without knowing who the correspondent is. If our readers think they recognize in the writer an old friend, they will only agree with us.

The *News* says editorially of the letter: "In our issue of yesterday morning there appeared a communication from a distinguished gentleman upon the question now before the Convention, of doing that justice to the East which its condition so imperatively demands. The communication quietly rebukes us for the expression that the utterances of the Eastern journals were imprudent. That expression was only used in one sense. We do consider it imprudent to endeavor to carry by threat that which has not been fairly presented by fact or argument. Men whose minds are strayed against a measure are little likely to be moved from their position by demonstrations upon their manhood. They are more likely to stand fast, though they be in error.

Our correspondent, as the champion of the East, relieves the demand of all its objectionable features. He presents facts which are undeniable. He arrays statistics which are incontrovertible. He exhibits a strength in the East which had not been acknowledged. And he arrays a force of burdens so unequally imposed, an oppression so systematically devised, a tyranny so ingeniously inflicted, that the outcry of the East bursts forth as the irrepressible voice of a crushing calamity.

Surely the West will hear, when the East speaks not in the tones of threat, but with the voice of warning; when she presents argument, and not declamation; when she arrays facts and figures, and not vague assertions or random statements. We hope the Convention will heed what has been so forcibly put.

What the East Asks.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 5, 1875.

MESSRS EDITORS—You say in your excellent paper of this morning's issue:

"The West will yield to facts and to sympathies where it would not be influenced by threats which some of the Eastern journals have been imprudent enough to utter."

I protest, Messrs. Editors, respectfully but most earnestly against the imputation contained in the above upon the course of the Eastern journals in regard to certain measures of relief asked by the whole people of that section at the hands of the Convention now in session. It so happens as you well know, that every county save one in which the negroes have a majority there is a Democratic newspaper. The people in these counties have no representation upon the floor of the Convention, and unless the newspapers published in their midst speak for them they cannot be heard. How far this fact recounts for the liberal support given by such counties to these papers it is not necessary here to enquire. In New Hanover there are two democratic papers, and there is one each in the counties of Edgecombe, Halifax, Craven, Bertie, Warren, Caswell, Granville and Lenoir—all of these counties, save Caswell, without representation in the Convention by reason of their negro majorities.

Now, Sir, what are the threats that Eastern Journals have been imprudent enough to utter in behalf of their powerless and helpless readers? So far as appears they consist of assertions of the vital importance of certain measures of relief and expressions of fear that if they be not granted it will be impossible to bring the white people of the negroes counties to the polls in general elections. There can be no doubt about the sincerity of Eastern journals upon these questions. They know full well, indeed, none know better than they how the corruptions and extravagances of the county government come home to their people, and none know better than they what an intolerable burden and offence to white men negro magistrates are. It was not been a twelve months since a negro magistrate in the county of New Hanover had a white man taken from the jail in which he was confined upon the charge of murder, carried into the dead body of the murdered man and forced him to touch it, in the belief that if he was guilty accusing blood would gush forth from the gaping wounds. And the wealth concentrated in the city of Wilmington returned by the largest if not the most concentrated wealth in the State—and which pays more than one-fourth of the entire expenses of the State government—is expended upon the wishes of a people who constitute one-eighth of the entire white voters of the State and who pay one-fourteenth of the entire expenses of running the government of the State? Surely not. And when journals published in the midst of these people, and supported and sustained by the fairest in the expression of their fears that unless the particular relief desired shall be granted that agency if not disaffection will follow among the people with whom they are best acquainted, is it a wise policy to disregard the opinion of these journals, or to characterize their statements of facts as imprudent threats?

But suppose, Mr. Editor, that it is not only a threat, but a threat that it is impudent to utter in the sensitive ears of all powerful Western friends, at pow of the less in the Convention, suppose I say that it is in the power of eastern journals to urge warmly that the present system of electing Magistrates must be changed, on the ground that if the amendments do not so provide, the white people of the negro counties will care nothing for their fate at last, and will grow weak in their attachment for the Democratic party, from whom, it may be permitted to ask, dic. Eastern journals learn the argument? If I mistake not, it was first heard from Western lips. Have the Democratic gentlemen from the West, who oppose the relief sought for by the East, ever given any other reason for their opposition than the belief that their constituents would not vote for it and would even unite with the Radicals to prevent its accomplishment? And has it come to this that the wishes of Western voters only are to be considered?

It is true that the 293 white voters of Cherokee are represented in the Convention, and that the 284 white voters in New Hanover are not represented, but will one white Cherokee vote count in the election for Governor next year, or on the ratification question, as much as two white New Hanover votes? And does it give the people of Cherokee any peculiar weight that they pay towards the expenses of the State government only $2,316.34, while the white people of New Hanover pay $14,630.75? The 648 white voters in the county of Transylvania are also represented, as are not the 2,506 white voters in Granville, and Transylvania pays in taxes $1,956.06, while Granville pays $15,656.98.

But at the next general election will one Transylvania vote avail as much as four Granville votes? Clay county, with its 480 white votes, pays into the State treasury $711.24, and has a delegate in the Convention. Craven county, with its 2,928 white votes, pays $12,551 into the Treasury, and yet has no delegate in the Convention. Alleghany county, with 641 white votes, pays into the State Treasury $1,793.36, and sends a delegate to the Convention. And yet, Edgecombe county, that has 1,747 white votes, and pays into the treasury $25,472.16, enjoys no such representation. And Surry county, that with 1,975 white votes, could raise any 950 for the Democratic party in 1872, and that pays into the Treasury only $3,129.32, has a delegate in the Convention, while the wants people of the county of Halifax, who polled for the Democratic party in the same election 1,753 votes, and who pay into the Treasury $15,793.71 have no representation. Where is the justice in all this, and why should not the Democratic party, from whom, it may be permitted to ask, dic. Eastern journals learn the argument? If I mistake not, it was first heard from Western lips. Have the Democratic gentlemen from the West, who oppose the relief sought for by the East, ever given any other reason for their opposition than the belief that their constituents would not vote for it and would even unite with the Radicals to prevent its accomplishment? And has it come to this that the wishes of Western voters only are to be considered?

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And who said how many Mr. Editor, are those disfranchised people from another point of view. If they do not receive their full share of the privileges, they are certainly compelled to bear their full share of the burdens of the government.

The last Auditor's Report shows that for the support of the government of this State $677,062.86 were collected in taxes, of which the ten negro counties named alone paid as follows:

Bertie	$ 7,919.88
Caswell	9,058.79
Craven	12,551.37
Edgecombe	25,472.16
Granville	15,677.98
Halifax	15,763.71
Lenoir	8,911.89
New Hanover	44,630.75
Northampton	11,532.22
Warren	11,212.16
	$156,668.91

So that it appears the white people in these ten negro counties, more oppressed as they are, and powerless, and helpless as they are, pay within a fraction of one fourth of the entire expenses of the State governments, for it is well known that in gross pay little or no taxes. Is it wise policy for a white man's party to disregard entirely the wishes of a people who constitute one-eighth of the entire white voters of the State and who pay one-fourteenth of the entire expenses of running the government of the State? Surely not. And when journals published in the midst of these people, and supported and sustained by the fairest in the expression of their fears that unless the particular relief desired shall be granted that agency if not disaffection will follow among the people with whom they are best acquainted, is it a wise policy to disregard the opinion of these journals, or to characterize their statements of facts as imprudent threats?

But suppose, Mr. Editor, that it is not only a threat, but a threat that it is imprudent to utter in the sensitive ears of all powerful Western friends, at pow of the less in the Convention, suppose I say that it is in the power of eastern journals to urge warmly that the present system of electing Magistrates must be changed, on the ground that if the amendments do not so provide, the white people of the negro counties will care nothing for their fate at last, and will grow weak in their attachment for the Democratic party, from whom, it may be permitted to ask, dic. Eastern journals learn the argument? If I mistake not, it was first heard from Western lips. Have the Democratic gentlemen from the West, who oppose the relief sought for by the East, ever given any other reason for their opposition than the belief that their constituents would not vote for it and would even unite with the Radicals to prevent its accomplishment? And has it come to this that the wishes of Western voters only are to be considered?

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ANTIDOTE FOR THE CONVENTION, AND A SUBJECT OF LOCAL INTEREST.

In addition to the many unanswerable arguments which have been urged upon the Constitutional Convention, setting forth the urgent necessity for that body to take some decisive step for the relief of the Eastern counties from negro rule under the present system of County government, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the JOURNAL one more instance of the oppressive burdens which bear the people of the East down to the very dust.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners for New Hanover, at their last session, will no doubt be read with astonishment, and with a disposition to inquire into the whole facts of the case:

WHEREAS, An injunction, issued by the Hon. A. S. Seymour, a Judge of the Superior Court, restraining the collection of more than one half of the County taxes, renders it necessary for us to withdraw the aid we have been giving all benevolent societies and churches for charitable purposes.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Board notify the several pastors and presidents of the societies, that the monthly allowances heretofore granted them for their poor is hereby revoked.

It would seem from this preamble and *order*, that the New Hanover Board of County Commissioners has been in the habit, (how long it does not appear), of using the public funds unlawfully, by giving them to *"benevolent societies and churches for charitable purposes."*

The extract given above shows that this unlawful use of the public funds has been of monthly recurrence and under a standing order of the Board. It seems to have been a monthly appropriation of the people's money. And it was not until the Board was restrained by an injunction of the Superior Court, from the collection of an unlawful assessment of taxes, that it found its Treasury would in the future be too much depleted to continue this system of charitable donations.

We are ignorant of what amount of the public money has been thus far squandered and misappropriated. But the amount, if made known to the public, would no doubt astonish the tax payers. While we have been able to get hold of no figures which state absolutely the *sum totum* of this new branch of public plundering, the inference, from the figures we do possess, is that the amount which has been devoted to "benevolent societies and churches for charitable purposes" must be large.

Since the new county of Pender was cut off from the county of New Hanover, the whole amount of taxable property in the latter county, as taken from the tax books now in the hands of the Tax Collector, is $6,171,069.

Upon this amount of taxable property, the commissioners proposed to raise, and did assess for that purpose, the sum of $83,412.96. But a few of the tax payers of the County, believing that this taxation was excessive, instituted a legal proceeding and obtained an order of the Superior Court restraining the commissioners from the collection of the excess. The commissioners confess, in their preamble and resolution given above, that this excess amounts to "more than one half" of the amount assessed to wit: $83,412.96. The half of this amount is $41,706.48 which is less than the sum which the restraining order of the Superior Court prevents them from collecting. More than $41,706.48 are, therefore, debarred from influx into the treasury of the commissioners. They find that their means of giving to "benevolent societies and churches for charitable purposes" have, by the action of the Court, been cut short by the handsome [illegible] sum of more than $41,706.48. The unexpected failure to get into their hands so considerable a sum seems to have suddenly chilled the generous hearts of these dispensers of the people's money to "benevolent societies and churches for charitable purposes." The hand of charity that has been regularly extended once a month, is suddenly clenched. And the cause of this change in the hearts of these benevolent commissioners is made known to the community by the passage and publication of a preamble and resolution which would not do for the monthly donations to "benevolent societies and churches" suddenly to cease without giving to the public a valid reason therefor. The commissioners must formally suppress the recipients of their monthly stipend, that the money for the ensuing year will be short and the stipend must cease therefore cease.

But who have been the recipients of this monthly allowance of the public money? What churches and societies are in our midst that annually receive, by monthly installments; the sum of $41,706.48? And whereto they find the law authorizing them to give the public money which they force from the people by excessive taxation, to churches and benevolent societies?

This preamble and resolution bring to our nostrils the odor of more corruption than we thought could possibly exist in the chamber of the Board—offensively odorous, though we know that locality to be.

We would be glad to know—since we have been officially informed that the money has been unlawfully squandered—that the churches and benevolent societies had received it. But we have no idea that such is the case. Indeed, we have every reason for believing that this piously charitable preamble was gotten up as a cloak to hide their deeper sin. We have taken the trouble to make some inquiries of the pastors and officers of the churches and benevolent societies A representative of the JOURNAL, on yesterday called on the pastors and some of the leading members of Front Street Methodist, St. John's Episcopal, First Presbyterian, St. Paul's Episcopal, St. Lutheran and the Catholic Churches, and on the officers of the benevolent society of which Mrs. Kenedy is the head. He exhibited to them the preamble and resolution in question, and asked if members of their respective congregations had been recipients of charity at the hands of the Board of County Commissioners. The answer was invariably in the negative. The above are not all the churches in the county of New Hanover, nor even in city of Wilmington. But the list includes all the *white* churches in the city, and the congrations of those churches comprise a very large majority of all the white church-going people in the county. And yet not one of their pastors has received a cent of this money. We do not believe there is one of them who would have received it, had it been tendered. Certainly not, if he had known it to be unlawful.

This attempt upon the part of the County Board to cover up their tracks with a thin veil of pious fraud, will serve to direct public attention to a closer scrutiny of their conduct, and we trust will lead to the detection of their crime. We have known criminals convicted in a court of justice upon slighter testimony than is afforded even by the record from which our extract is taken.

Will not the Constitutional Convention give an attentive ear to the complaints of the white people of the East when they ask to be relieved from the oppressions of such county governments as now exist? If we are told these governments work well in the West where they have a white majority, we answer, the case is entirely changed in the East where we have a negro majority. In the West the white people levy the taxes, and the white people pay them. In the East the negroes levy the taxes and the white people pay them. And what remedy have we for the frauds perpetrated by these county boards? Take the instance we are commenting upon? What remedy have we? This Board controls the jury box; does any sane man believe that the Commissioners would not so manipulate it as to preclude all possibility of convicting them of any crime they may commit. The constitution and the laws as they now stand, make these Boards powerful for evil, and the white people powerless to remedy that evil.

POOR LITTLE CHARLEY ROSS.

A POSSIBLE CLUE TO THE CHILD —HE IS SAID TO BE LIVING.

Mysterious and Startling Letter to a Former Resident of South Carolina—The Boy Declared to be in England and Well Cared for—Will he be Found?—Mr. Ross Despairing and without Faith in the Confession.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Early on the morning of the 31st of September Mr. Christian K Ross stopped at his place of business on his arrival from his home at Germantown preparatory to attending the court where William H. Westervelt's trial for complicity in the abduction of his child had but just commenced. Among the letters lying unopened on his desk was one in a dirty envelope. It bore no date, but the outside, which was postmarked Philadelphia, was addressed to "Mr. Ross, 306 Market street." As he read the ungrammatical and cramped scrawl there could be no wonder if the despending father felt that his stolen child might be within his reach. The words of this extraordinary letter were as follows:

A STARTLING LETTER

Mr. Ross:—If you will find the address of William or Walter Baker, and let me know through the paper you shall have you [sic] son. Baker is the only man who hands I will trust him. You boy is alive, but will take time to get him. Advertise for Walter or William Baker, who worked at George's Station, S. C. I think he is in Philadelphia. I want this thing settled soon, for I am worried to death about it. I want to leave this country and I want you to have your business matters now gone through with. I have him, but we have been in the money. I know where it is and you shall have him in a week—no sooner—and no money. Western Union don't know where he is. No one does. Mother. I am the ONLY one, I want to get out of it the best I can.

Don't publish this, but hold quiet and find Baker, and believe me *Eleven*. When you have found the address of Baker put this in the personal column of the Ledger.

One of the 4. I have found him.

Don't show this to the newspaper men, for I want it quiet, and I work fast now. I pity you much. 1 OF THE 4.

THE HANDWRITING

The handwriting was bold but cramped and irregular, from apparent the work of a man unaccustomed to handling the pen. The paper was large letter size, crumpled and soiled.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES.

Although scarcely daring to hope, of course Mr. Ross lost no time in making inquiries for the man who, it was promised, should be the means of bringing to him his son. In the personal column of the Philadelphia Public Ledger of the 5th appeared the following:

WILL WALTER OR WILLIAM BAKER, Late of George's Station, S. C., send me his address? C. K. ROSS, 306 market St.

He had looked through gazeteers and post office directories for the place called "George's Station," without success, and finally he went to the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, where he consulted one of the operators who is confidentially intrusted with all business relating to the Ross case. He telegraphed to the Charleston office to know if there was any such office known. The answer came back: "George's Station is on the South Carolina Railroad, between here and Augusta, about forty miles from here. Telegraph office there. Down on the tariff book as 'George's Square.'" Thus much having been learned, the operator at George's Station was communicated with to know if any one bearing the name given in the mysterious letter had ever lived there and what was known of him. Word was returned that there had been a young man of that name there, and the operator clicked over the wires that he would gather what further information he could and send it later,

THE RESULT OF THE PERSONAL.

The result of the "personal" brought to Mr. Ross' store promptly, next morning (the 6th) a young man who said his name was Walter [illegible] Baker, who would ask if his name was Baker, and if he had lived in South Carolina. Upon his answering "yes" to both questions, the man would quickly disappear. This had happened repeatedly, he said, and whenever he had been able to stop his questioner and demand his reason for wanting to know, the stranger would always refuse to talk further. It was always a different man who approached him, he declared. That day, he said, he had seen Boothe in Washington square, unobserved by him, he thought, and had followed him to a drinking saloon, where he had lost his trail.

SEEKING A PERSONAL INTERVIEW.

Mr. Ross immediately prepared a "personal" for the Evening Star, in presence of Baker, and signed it with his name, as follows:

P. O.—Should like to have a personal interview with you. W. T. B.

This publication promptly brought the following response, addressed to young Baker:

NOT TO BE BOUGHT.

I see your notice to-day in Star. I won't come and see you. You are putting a job upon me. I won't write no more, so that ends it. You will find the boy where I say, and by the name you get this I will be in York (meaning New York, probably.) I got money, and you can't catch me in no trap. Do as I say and you will succeed. Some detective has put you up to this. What I have said is true, so help me God.

You can't know any more if you see me, for I don't know. You want to see me only to coop me. You will never see me again. So good-bye. I didn't think you would try that game after I told all. I am the only one who knows where he is.

NELSE B.

This was the work of the same hand but it was more scrawled than the other letter, and the latter portion was so blotted as to be undecipherable.

A SINGULAR SUMMONS.

On his way home from work that evening young Baker was crossing Walnut street, at the corner of Nineteenth street, at dusk. He was hailed by a man accompanied by a woman. Both were ashes strangers to him. The man said: This is Mr. Baker, formerly of South Carolina, I believe?

Mr. Baker replied, "I am, but as you have the advantage of me, may I ask your name?"

The stranger answered, "It is not necessary for you to know. Somebody wishes to see you on business of importance to morrow morning at the West Philadelphia depot, between seven and nine o'clock. Will you please make it convenient to be there?" Baker said he would, but wanted the name of the person. The stranger told him that he would recognize the man at once when he saw him. He refused to answer any further questions, and he and his companion were soon lost in the crowd.

Young Baker went to Mr. Ross, through his employer on South street and asked an uncle, who is employed by E. C. Eby & Co., wholesale grocers of 520 Market street, to go with him to the place of meeting. His uncle did not arrive there until half past 7 o'clock and was just too late. Mr. Ross did not receive word in time to have a detective on the spot, and the man of course escaped. While Baker was looking for the man who had so mysteriously summoned him, his South Carolina acquaintance grasped his hand, saying: "I am the man who wants to see you." Baker asked why he had sent for him, and he answered that it was because he had been a friend to him when he needed one, and he was determined not to tell his story to any one else. He then hurriedly repeated mainly what he had told Mr. Ross about he stolen child being alive and well and at the place in England which he had mentioned. He implied that he expected Baker to turn this information to account in a pecuniary way, and that he had confided in him to show his gratitude for the kindness he had shown him, for when Baker asked him about the return of some money he had advanced him, he intimated that he could make "a good thing" out of the return of Charley Ross and pay himself several times over. In the midst of the conversation the whistle blew and the train started. The man jumped aboard, bade him good bye, said something about going far away where it was useless to look for him, and was seen no more.

YOUNG BAKER DISAPPEARS.

Young Baker reported what had taken place to Mr. Ross, and gave as good a description of the man as he was able. Mr. Ross told him that he might wish further assistance in the matter, and kept him waiting for it. On the 18th of September, young Baker told Mr. Ross that he was going into the country to attend to a job of work at his trade, which might employ him all winter. He said that his future address would be at a certain village not far from Philadelphia, and that letters would reach him there. Mr. Ross has written to him at the place mentioned, but has had no reply, and young Baker has not been heard from since he left this city. In fact, his disappearance seems to be as complete as that of the self-accused villain who kept possession of Charley Ross, the most diligent search for miles about the neighborhood of the village he went to failing to discover his whereabouts. Mr. Ross' letter still remained uncalled for at the postoffice on Saturday afternoon last, and in a day spent in walking and riding through that part of the country I failed to strike his trail or hear any tidings of him. He has another uncle in this city besides the one alluded to—Mr. Sylvester J. Baker, of the firm of Bailliit & Crenshaw, druggists, on Arch street—but neither of them knows of his whereabouts, nor does his father, who is a farmer at a certain place not many miles away, unless he has found out very recently.

A PITIABLE PICTURE.

This is the story of the latest clue in the boldest and cruelest crime of the age. It should not be a matter of surprise that the father does not venture to hope that his child can be restored to him in the manner described in these startling letters. This story is only one of fifty that have seemed almost as probable, and that have inspired him with hope for a few brief days, only to end in a heart sickening disappointment. The public never has known, and never will know, the terrible experiences through which this stricken man is struggling. Only a very few know how continuous and insupportable is the burden he bears; how his feelings are played upon, his time taken up with unrewarded toil, his impoverished means made the object of blackmailers' greed; his business ruined, himself poor, his whole time given up to the hopeless search for his missing boy; to hope against hope; to have a glimmer of light one day and to be hurried in the darkness of despair the next; to see the worst side of human nature; to be called suddenly to take long and tiresome journeys, which end in nothing; to know no rest nor peace; to suffer the tortures of unending suspense—these are some of the

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LOOK FO THE X.

Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

RAILROADS

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA —AND— AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
" Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.10 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 4.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.35 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.24 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. W. R. R. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Leave Florence	10.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M.
Leave Florence	4.30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	2.40 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attach. Leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

July 5 1574

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

Wilmington, N. C., June 9, 1875

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, June 13th, the following schedule will be run on the W. & W. Railroad:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot (Wilmington) daily (except Sundays) at	7.25 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A M
" Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
" Weldon at	3.40 P M
Leave Weldon daily at	4.05 A M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
" Union Depot	6.05 P M

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Union depot, daily, at	6.30 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.27 A M.
" Rocky Mountat	2.40 A M.
" Weldon at	6.05 A M.
Leave Weldon, daily at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	10.25 P M.
" Goldsboro at	10.25 A. M.
" Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington [illegible] weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 5.00 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

June 9 1574

Carolina Central Railway Co.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 15, 1875.

Change of Schedule.

On and after the 29th inst., trains will run over this Railway as follows:

Passenger and Mail Trains Daily (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington	9.00 A M
Arrive in Charlotte at	7.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	8.30 A M
Arrive at Shelby at	10.30 A M
Leave Shelby at	5.30 P M
Arrive at Wilmington at	5.30 P M

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	7.00 A M
Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at	7.00 P M

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line Railroad, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passengers for Shelby will leave Wilmington at 5.30 P. M. and arrive at Shelby at 10.30 A. M. next day.

Passengers for Statesville will leave Wilmington at 9.00 A. M. and arrive at Statesville at 7.00 P. M. next day.

Passengers for Columbia, Augusta and the Southwest and Europe.

Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please note changes.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

aug 4

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Angel

A Novel. By M. Thackeray, Author of "Old Kensington," "The Village of the Cliff," "Bluebeard's Keys," etc. With Illustrations. Paper, 75 cts.

Alice Lorraine

A Tale of the South Downs. By R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Cradock Nowell," "Mary Anerley," etc. Paper, 75 cents.

Copartnership Notice.

WE have this day, October 1st, 1875, associated ourselves for the transaction of a general commission business, by the name and style of Woody & Currie.

J. D. WOODY, J. H. CURRIE

oct 5 3t

For Sale.

[illegible] to fine 7 and 7¼ Octave Pianos. Also one Sewing Machine. The above are nearly new and will be sold very low the subscriber having no use for them. They can be at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

oct 1 eod tf E. VAN LAER.

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SESSION 1875-76.

Winter Course of Lectures begins October 1st, and continues five months. Full corps of Medical Instructors by the Faculty and Clinical term of examinations by the Adjunct Faculty. Professor's fees, $100. Hospital Course $5; Beneficiary ticket, $50. For full information see catalogue apply to J. B. McCAW, M. D., or No 519 Grace St. Richmond, Va. Dean of Faculty

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Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON.

The disclosures of Mr. Benjamin Cheever, in his suit against Henry ws & Co., showing how favors may obtained in Washington, open up a mine of official corruption, bribe- bargain and sale, which, if thor- ghly explored by the incoming Dem- atic Congress, will yield still more rrifying and disgraceful developments. testimony of Cheever, as given in New York Court, is to the effect at the appointment of Clews & Co, flo agents of the United States in Europe, was obtained ro ery; that preliminary to it as an agreement by which Henry & Co agreed to pay to Louis , the brother-in-law of the Pre- t, one-eighth of the profits to be rived from the appointment; and is one eighth they guaranteed t shou'd not be less than the m of $9,000 a year. "Thus," ys the New York *Sun*, "if the testi- ony is true, we have the brother-in- w of the President, and the constant timate of the White House, engaged the business of selling at a high ice one of the most lucrative ap- intments in the gift of the Govern- ent, and an appointment, too, which t only seemed to all intelligent peo- e an improper one to be made, but lich finally resulted in a heavy pe- niary loss to the Treasury."

Astounding as are, or ought to be he statements of Cheever, accommo- ed as they were by documentary roofs of their truth—the written con- act with Clews & Co.—they develope new thing. It has long been known at the present administration is the ost corrupt that ever disgraced this r any other country; that all offices ave their price, and that even Cabi- et positions are held for the highest idder. It may amaze some unsophis- cated people to learn that the stand- rd of official honor and integrity as fallen so low in our boasted Re- ublic, but to those who have the best pportunities of knowing, Cheever's isclosures are no surprise. Alluding his statements, the Washington orrespondent of the Baltimore *Sun* ays: "They are after all but the dim uggestion of facts which have long een known to well informed persons ere. It is not news to them that one f the President's numerous brothers-in aw turns up as a partner in the transa tion by which Mr. Clews got part of he government business. In all of he big financial operations of the gov- rnment during the last ten years, hereby colossal profits inured to the avored banking firms, there was a arge 'divide,' shared in by persons ither believed to be or actually in igh confidence both at the Capitol nd the White House."

Can it be that the President only isposes of the offices of the govern- ent for the pecuniary benefit of his elatives, Is it not more probable hat a President who could be influ- nced in his appointments by a broth, r-in-law would not hesitate to share ith that brother-in-law in the bribe? s is significant fact in this connec- on that Grant has become a million- re since his election to the Presiden- al office.

STATE PRIDE.

odesty of North Carolinians—Our Distinguished Men—Hon. A. M Waddell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1875.

DEAR JOURNAL: An accidental meet- g some years ago with Hon. D. K. cRae, of one time a resident of your ty, and always a most true and loyal rolinian, brought out the following: "I was travelling," said he, "on one our railroads some time ago, and und myself seated beside a gentle- an between whom and myself, a cor- ration sprang up. He told me that was a clergyman from a neighbor- g State, and was on his way to one our many mineral springs, in search health, and desired, while drinking e "waters of life," to dispense the read of life," to the hungry souls the neighborhood; and, that he ght not grope in the dark, he begged e, as one well acquainted with my ople, to tell him what they most ed—what was their greatest need." told him he had judged me rightly supposing me well acquainted with people, and I would take pleasure telling him what they most needed: *is brass, sir, brass!* Give them *t*, and you not only make them ppier here, but greatly increase r chances of happiness hereafter." d I don't know but that the gallant lonel of the gallant 5th was about ht. What do you think of it? Has it ever occurred to you, Messrs. itors, to ask yourselves the ques- ns, What has North Carolina done North Carolinians, or what have rth Carolinians done for each other? ey have thrown up their hats and rahed themselves hoarse for the gens of other States; they have de, and I trust will ever be ready make sacrifices for the common od, and in this they are only true to ir history. Whose doors open fast- at the knock of the stranger?—but heir treatment of their own home- ss they simply verify the adage: prophet hath honor save among own people."

Why, sirs, had Andrew Jackson re- ined in North Carolina where he s born, (accidentally, if you will), educated, or Polk, or Johnson, or g, or Bill Allen, as they familiarly the old war horse of the Ohio mocracy, or the hundred and others that you will remem- and I could name, who e honored and been honored the community in which they have d, would they have ever illumina- the pages of this country's history hey have done? Hardly and why? ause they might never have had *brass* to assert themselves—their ghbors would not have helped m and their talents would have n buried in a napkin.

uppose that eminent physician, Dr. nes H. Dickson, had lived any- re else, would his fame have been ricted by State limits? Do you k Gatlin (a Hertford Co., man) ld have made the noise he has in world with his guns and filled his kets with lucre had he not emigra- to a *brazen* community? Why, his modest neighbors would have red so much cold water on his am- on that they'd have put his prim- out and not a gun would have gone

ho knows anything about William ee, the distinguished Col. of En- rs? An old friend of mine, an er of the army, and like Col. Mo- a native of Bladen, told me that of Napoleon's Generals told that "Colonel McRee pos- d great military genius and, Napoleon himself, he knew of no better fitted for the command of dred men," high praise indeed, most distinguished marshals of France.

But to come down to a more recent period, even to the present. I find in looking over the list of those elected to the next Congress that among the very few—only two or three—elected from the South who were in the last two Congresses, the name of your friend, Col. A. M. Waddell. The rest are new men, and most of them inexperienced in the tactics of such legislative bodies, where such knowledge is of the greatest possible value. Now, it seems to me, and you will pardon me for suggesting, that such a man, holding such an exceptional position should have been brought forward by the press of the State and a decided recognition of his claims for prominence in the organization of the House demanded. The press and people of many other States are doing as much for their own citizens, but I have looked in vain for any such demand from ours—a brief allusion to the fact in your columns some months ago is all that I have seen. The South has not put forward a candidate for the Speakership and I don't know that she will, but, if she should, I know of no man among them all who would fill the place more ably than or more satisfactorily than Col Waddell. He is no ordinary man, as the people of his district well know—but they do not know to what extent he is appreciated here, in social, as well as Congressional circles.

The few speeches he has made in Congress have taught them that he is the peer of the best of them, and those who differ from him respect him for his manly independence and great ability. His influence has steadily increased and he is now looked to as a leader of the Southern wing of his party in Congress. "Hold up his hands"—for in honoring such men, we honor ourselves and the good old State that gave us birth.

The Old North State forever!

SI TOD.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The indications are that the Republicans have carried the State of Ohio in the election on the 12th for Governor and members of the Legislature. What their popular majority will be when the returns are complete, it is now impossible to conjecture. The political canvass which has just closed in that State, has been the most animated that has ever taken place, except in the year of a Presidential election.

There are two causes which have co-operated to make the Ohio contest so strenuous and of universal interest outside of the State. One of these causes is the change of the annual election in Pennsylvania from October to November, thus making Ohio the only great State which will afford a preliminary test of the strength of parties in the next Presidential election. The other cause is the new and absorbing issue which the contest brought prominently before the entire American people, and which has threatened the annihilation of the old party lines.

If the Republicans have carried the election by a very decided majority, the result will no doubt have great influence in the shaping of party platforms for the Presidential campaign, and will probably force the Financial Question from the prominence which it has assumed in the Northwestern and Northern elections that are now transpiring. The Democracy of New York, Nebraska and Massachusetts refused to take sides with the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania on this question. And after the election in Pennsylvania is over, the campaigns in these States will be watched with increasing interest until their close. While the financial question may thus be kept out of the national platform in the Presidential canvass, it will nevertheless still continue to agitate political parties in the different States throughout the Union. The fearful shrinkage in values, the general prostration of trade and commerce, and the manufacturing interests, will continue to keep the public mind in a state of anxious inquiry for a solution to the difficulties that have tied the hands and hampered the energies of the entire people. Whatever may be the results in those States over which the great Northern money-centres exert so powerful an influence as to amount almost to absolute, control when put to a trial of their utmost strength, the Southern people will find no difficulty in maintaining a solid, though passive resistance to a return to specie payment, until the country shall be in a better condition for it. If the vindictive policy of the Grant Administrations had not been pursued against the Southern people, if they had been let alone to build up again the fortunes which the war had swept away, if Grant and Congress had not kept, during the whole of his Presidential career, an army in the South at an aggregate cost of more than $1,000,000,000, in order to prevent the Southern people from ever again recovering their wealth, this $1,000,000,000 would now have been in the Treasury, or, which would have been still better, in the pockets of the people, and the South with her vast agricultural resources and the recuperating energies of her people, would long since have added to the national wealth an amount which whould have made the resumption of specie payment as easy as it was for Mr. Chase to issue his first batch of greenbacks. But this was not done—the vindictive policy was pursued—the South was punished as no conquered people were ever before punished—her best citizens were forbidden all connection with public affairs, even local government, the little wealth that was left them, and all that their never dying energies were exerted to recreate and re-establish, were placed under the arbitrary control and at the mercy of corrupt legions who wrenched all political power from the former master and placed it in the hands of the former ignorant slave. And as an inevitable consequence we see threatened bankruptcy to the whole country. If the South shall be let alone, five years will not pass before the products of Southern soil will bring to the United States a period of prosperity which will justify us in discussing the propriety of the resumption of specie payment. Until then let the specie remain in its vaults.

The declaration of Gov. Allen that specie resumption in 1879 was a "barren ideality," struck a key-note which has echoed over all the land. The New York *Day Book*, commenting on this remarkable phrase, says: "It is as absurd to talk about specie payments as to talk of a railroad to the moon, and yet there can be no healthy business or real prosperity until a specie standard is restored. Think of it—the "South" produced, directly, and indirectly, more than two-thirds the country, as shown by the census of 1860. According to the great statistician, David Wells, half of that capital was "used up" in the war, and yet amazing, and to future generations incredible fact, Congress has kept an army in the South for ten years, and spent a thousand millions to prevent any restoration of Southern corpse! If a man, owning a farm worth ten thousand dollars, had mortgaged it for five thousand ten years ago, and spent the money in bad liquor and poor cigars, and paid the police say a thousand dollars more to prevent any labor or production on two-thirds of his land, and then demanded that his notes should be at par and as good as gold, why, even "Christian Statesmen" would call him a d—d fool," and his demand a "barren ideality," though pregnant with just as much sense and substance as that of Grant & Co. for specie payment."

COLONEL MITCHELL'S FOURTH LETTER.

The Currency Issue—A Plea for State Banks of Issue.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—The facts in regard to the national debt and the national currency having been already given, and the remedies proposed by the so-called "hard money" men, and the so-called "inflationists" concerning them, having been submitted, the remaining question as to the establishment of State banks of issue will now be considered.

All your readers, doubtless know that the act establishing the National Bank system practically abolished all the State banks, by imposing such a tax (10 per cent.) on their issues, as prevented them from issuing any notes, such as we had before the war; and that consequently the only currency in the country, since the war has been notes issued by the government (greenbacks) and notes issued by the National Banks. (*I speak generally* as to government notes and do not include the interest bearing notes, certificates of deposit, &c. The government notes are legal tender to all debts, public and private, "except import duties and interest on the public debt"—the National Bank note are not. I have tried to show that the greenbacks ought to be made legal tender for all debts without any exception, and that the National Banks ought to be abolished. If the National Banks are abolished, and their notes (for which the government is responsible) are called in and cancelled, there will then be only the greenback currency left. These amount to about $400,000,000, in round numbers, which is not half enough currency to meet the wants of trade. We will, therefore, have to increase the value of greenbacks to the necessary amount, or supply the deficiency in some other way. The only other way is to leave the banking system where it rightfully belongs, to the States; and permit them to authorize banks of issue, to be regulated by State law.

It is said, and that with great truth, that if an additional issue of greenbacks is made they will inevitably find their way immediately to New York and the other money-centres of the country, and will not benefit the localities for whose convenience they will be put in circulation; which according to my understanding, simply means that greenbacks will be equivalent to gold. They will go, like gold did before the war, where the great staples are carried for exportation; and where custom duties are paid.

Until the Southern States can establish a direct trade by building up their own seaports, this will always be, as it has always been, the situation.

If there is *no* increase in the greenback circulation and they are made legal tender for all debts, including duties and interest on all public debt, then their appreciation to gold value will be all the more rapid. Before the war a Treasury note always sold at a premium.

Suppose, now, with National Banks abolished, and greenbacks at par—as they would be if made legal tender for all debts—the States were re-invested with their former power to establish and regulate banks of issue. We would then actually be in a more satisfactory condition as to the currency than ever before. The paid-up capital of the bank might be invested either in government securities, or gold, and notes issued at the rate of three for one as was formerly the rule. We would thus be furnished in addition to the greenbacks with a local currency, for the transaction of local business, which would stay at home, and not go to New York, or, if it did, could be redeemed on presentation of checks. Does any one say that it will be to put in circulation what must be a depreciated currency? If so, I reply that we had a very satisfactory system before the war, and yet there are many persons now living in Wilmington who remember that a ticket on the Manchester Railroad, leading into South Carolina, could not be bought at the office opposite Market Dock in Wilmington and within a quarter of a mile of the Cape Fear Bank, with bills of that Bank, except at a discount—although the Bank was as solvent as any institution in the State, and its bills were as readily current as gold in the State.

Bill brokers would, of course, spring up as they did under our old system, but they would annoy nobody but dyspeptic cashiers.

So much for the currency which such banks would issue.

Would they be beneficial to the people? There can be but one answer to this question. They would be much better able to accommodate customers than the banks are now.

They could lend money at lower rates than they can afford to lend it at now—for we all know that what little is now loaned in North Carolina is paid out and received with a supremely contemptuous indifference to the usury law—and at the same time they would be realizing a larger profit than they can possibly make now on their investments. There is not a National Bank in the South to-day that would not immediately take advantage of such a change in the law to become a State bank, with a right to issue 2, or 3 for one on its capital stock.

I believe that such a change in our money system as I have indicated would give heart to our people, would stimulate our industries, would unlock the coffers of the capitalist, would give employment to the hungry laborer and make the husbandman glad again.

If anything I have written shall aid in bringing about such a change I shall be amply compensated. It was only because I thought such unpretending articles might do some good that I have written them. The wit of the "hard money" papers at my expense has been heartily enjoyed by me for I like "a good thing." The criticisms of those who know more than I do will be kindly taken, and those of the uniformed will not disturb me.

Thanking you for the use of your columns, I am, very respectfully,

A. M. WADDELL.

THE Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Bond, decided the other day an important question. The decision is an interesting one, especially to the mercantile community. In the case of C. H. McMurran & Co., in bankruptcy, Judge Bond overruling Judge Hughes, decided that a judgment on a negotiable note executed by one member of a firm, in the name of the firm, with a waiver, although the others may not have expressly authorized nor had any knowledge of such waiver at the time of the execution of the note. Judge Bond will hereafter

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CONVENTION PERSONALS.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Raleigh, furnishes these brief sketches of some prominent delegates:

Major Patterson, of Orange county, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Graham, and in spite of the energetic canvassing of the Radicals, was elected by a large majority. He is a very fine looking man, of middle age, and from all accounts a worthy successor to the lamented Graham.

Dr. Ransom, the President of the Convention, is a Virginian by birth, but has been living in Tyrrell county for ten or fifteen years. Heretofore his name has not been known in political circles, but it will be handed down hereafter in the history of North Carolina. By his unusual, but certainly justifiable course, in voting for himself, he saved the Convention a great deal of trouble and the State from the hands of the Radicals.

Ex-Gov. D. S Reid stands forth as the chief of the Conservative side most of stature, of sharp and regular features, he is to be seen swinging around among the members, strengthening the weak-kneed, and encouraging the strong to stand closely together and present an undivided front. He served two terms as Governor of the State, running in 1848 and '50 on the "free suffrage ticket," and carrying the State by a large majority.

Gen. Clingman was pointed out to the writer as one who served gallantly in the confederate army, and before the war represented his State in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. He has devoted himself of late years very much to scientific research, and has delivered several very acceptable and entertaining lectures on science and religion.

Col. F. E Shober, of Rowan, will put a dyspeptic in good humor only to look at him; he is the picture of geniality and good humor, yet he adds to these great ability and good sense; and while his voice is not often heard, yet his influence will be felt by all who meet him in the conference room. Col. Shober represented his district in the United States Congress since the war.

THE immediate organs of the Administration are loud in their assertions that Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, is no longer a Republican. Of course, every Radical who opposes the insane ambition of Adelbert Ames is repudiated.

THE Virginia State conservative committee have issued an address to the Conservative people of Virginia deprecating all dissensions and divisions, exhorting all to stand by the regular nominees every where, and to discountenance all independent candidates.

THE Goldsboro *Record* says that, a few days ago, when Tourgee popped up with one of his perpetual delay amendments to some ordinance just introduced by the judiciary committe, in the Convention, a member of the committee exclaimed, in an undertone: Nothing can pass you without an amendment being offered. I haven't a doubt, if you had a chance, you'd amend the Lord's prayer, especially that part of it which says *'thou shalt not steal.'* Though slightly tangled it was a hit.

DEATH OF COLONEL THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.—Richmond Enquirer, 9th: The telegraph announces that Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph died at Edge Hill, Albemarle county, night before last. Colonel Randolph was the oldest son of Governor Thos. Mann Randolph and Martha, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson, and was born September 11th, 1792, and was the oldest grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Colonel Randolph passed many of his early days with his illustrious grandfather, and was with him a portion of the time of his Presidency. He was a scholar of remarkable research, and of the most comprehensive information as regards political history and the brighter era of the present century.

STATE FAIR.—For fifteen years the Agricultural Society has struggled against a popular sentiment somewhat against the effort to build up a State institution. We think it has been accomplished now. The energies of Col. Holt and Maj. Winder have been directed to the main point of making the present Fair a success. For not only North Carolina has been aroused, but the interest of other States have been enlisted. Never before has such a promise been given by exhibitors abroad.

A DEPOSIT of chloride of silver that promises to occupy an important place in the business of the Pacific coast was lately made in the Final Mountains, Arizona, thirty-five miles from Florence. The mineral is so rich that large lumps of it are worth twelve dollars a pannd. and two men in five days dug out ore worth twenty thousand dollars, or at the rate of two thousand dollars a day to the man.

THE failure of Sterling, Ahrens & Co., at Baltimore, as might be anticipated, has had an unfavorable effect upon the sugar trade of that city. The three largest refineries were operated to a greter or less extent by the firm in question, and with its suspension the Maryland merchants and Chesapeake refineries were necessarily shut down. The Calvert refinery, were all sold, has about finished melting the raw sugar on hand preparatory to closing.

HERE is another opinion relative to the political issues between political parties in 1876. Ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, says the financial question is not the leading one in our politics, but that he considers administrative reform and the limiting of the Federal Government to its constitutional powers as the paramount issues of the day. The issue, truly and briefly stated, is this: Whether the people of this country are capable of self-government.

THE forthcoming marriage of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts is causing a flutter in fashionable circles in New York. Mr. Roberts is seventy-three. His intended bride is a very young and pretty lady whom he met but a short time after the recent death of his first wife. The apology is made for him, however, by some of his friends, who assert that whatever may be said of the hasty marriage, it is pardonable in Mr. R., for a man of seventy-three has

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Raleigh *News* of yesterday says: "After a session of thirty-one working days the Convention adjourned last evening at 6 o'clock. Much was expected from the Convention much has been done, and yet it may be regretted that a new epoch or reversal of the Constitution has not been effected. There was so much to do, and there was so much undone. Yet the East has its relief, if it can rely upon the Legislature. That body has in its power to give such aid as will liberate the East from its heaviest points of grievance. Now let us hear from the East. The Eastern men know what they want, and the West is ready to meet their demands. This is really the most important work of the Convention.

We have always had an abiding confidence that the West needed only to be informed of the grievous burdens of the East, to insure a prompt and ready cooperation for our relief. We promise our Raleigh cotemporary that the East will be heard from when the day comes to vote for the ratification of the Constitution.

We will give to the readers of the JOURNAL, in a few days a full abstract of the work of the Convention.

Commerce.

We wish our Wilmington papers would be as prompt in furnishing the details of the works of that port as is Norfolk. The latter is always up to the mark. Whatever is to be illustrated in the arrival of vessels, or the exports of the port, the *Landmark* is always ready to exhibit; as Norfolk is really a North Carolina port, we are always willing to recognize it as such. Gladly we do so, for she supplies a want that is not furnished by any town of our own.

Let Wilmington come to the front.—*Raleigh News.*

We regret to find that the Raleigh *News* does not read the papers of Wilmington. Reports of the receipts and exports of the port, of the arrivals and departures of vessels and steamers, of the prices current and the variations of the market as published daily, weekly (in a fuller form) monthly, (still fuller) semi-annually and annually. We do not know when we have neglected to give the public all the information possible to obtain on the subject mentioned in the above item; in fact when we see our reports published in the papers of England, Scotland, France and Germany, and vessels coming from ports of those countries to load at our port we conclude that the merchants there have somehow found out more than some of the newspaper men in North Carolina. We published lately a description of two new enterprises of Wilmington which has been noticed in Northern papers as evidence of the advance of North Carolina. Has the *News noticed* it?

STATE NEWS.

Prof. Housley, formerly of Lincolnton, and subsequently of Shelby, died recently at Memphis, Tennessee.

The State Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., met in Fayetteville last week. Mr. J. F. Little was elected W. I. G.

Lexington wants a $15,000 tobacco factory.

Charlotte has a shoe factory that knocks the pegs into 180 pairs a day.

The distemper is raging among the cattle in Davidson county.

There are seventy-five students at Chapel Hill, and the number is daily increasing.

Hon. Mr. Sibley, of Washington, D. C., has donated his plantation in North Carolina, of 645 acres, to the Seminary at High Point.

The *Sentinel* says: Sixty shares of Raleigh National Bank stock were sold at the court house door Monday at from $85 to $90 a share.

A true bill was found at Rutherford court this week, against Thomas Mode, for shooting and killing his brother-in-law, Gamble. The murder was committed at Mode's house one Sabbath morning and kept concealed in the family for six years.

The commission of three persons to take charge of the Western N. C. Railroad and superintend its construction, consists of W. P. Rollins, of Asheville; W. S. Pearson, of Morganton; and W. P. Canady, of Wilmington.

We learn that arrangements were made to-day for sending a large number of convicts to work on the Western N. C. Railroad. The Penitentiary Board was in session in the Executive office, and a full understanding with the newly appointed Commissioners of the road has been arrived at.

The accident on the North Carolina road last Saturday is thus described by the Charlotte *Observer*; "A very unusual thing, an accident on the North Carolina Railroad, occurred on Friday night. The out going train from Charlotte ran off the track about 34 miles from this city, everything except the engine leaving the rails. The sleeper was the only car which left the ties and this broken out of the windows; but this was about the only damage done the car. Only one person was injured; a gentleman had his foot slightly hurt. In consequence of all the cars being off, the delay was very considerable, and the train did not get off until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The track being obstructed, the incoming train was delayed about an hour and a half in getting in Charlotte yesterday morning. The cause of the accident is a matter of doubt. It may have been that the track spread, but this is not very probable, and any other theory which has been advanced seems as improbable as this.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments

Appointments by Bishop Atkinson for his Autumnal visitation.

Greensboro	Oct.	12th
Salem	"	13th
Lexington	"	14th
St. Andrews, Rowan co.	"	16th
Christ Church, Rowan co., day after Trinity,	Oct.	21st Sunday 17th
Salisbury	"	18th-19th
Graham	"	21st
St. Mary's, Orange co.,	"	22nd
Hillsborough	"	23rd
Chapel Hill, 22d Sunday after Trinity,	Oct.	24th
Durham	"	25th
Gaston	Nov.	10th
Ridgeway	"	11th
Warrenton	"	12th
Henderson, 25th Sunday after Trinity	Nov.	14th
Williamsboro	"	15 h
Sassafras Fork, Granville co.,		16th
Goshen, Granville co,	Nov.	18th
Oxford	"	19th
Louisburg, 26th Sunday after Trinity,	Nov.	21st
Franklinton	"	22nd
Kittrell's	"	23rd

Quarterly Meetings.

Appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., for his fourth round of quarterly meetings for the Wilmington District.

Onslow, at Tabernacle	Oct.	8, 10
Topsail, at Rocky Point	Oct.	16, 17
Whiteville, at Shiloh	Oct.	23, 24
Bladen and Cape Fear Mission, at Windsor	Oct.	30, 31
Wilmington, at Front Street,	Nov.	6, 7
Smithville	Nov.	13, 14
Clinton, at McGee's	Nov.	20, 21
Elizabeth, at Wayman	Nov.	27, 28

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ELECTIONS

Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, all Republican.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Democratic Nominations.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

GOLD 163-8.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

OHIO.

Republican Victories.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The official returns from eighteen wards and precincts in Hamilton county, gives Hayes 4 834 and Allen 4,3 5. The whole Republican county ti kt is probably elected.

71 of the 85 precincts in Hamilton county, gave Hayes 918 majority. 61 precincts give Young the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, 2,900 majority over Cary. The Republicans elect thr e Congressmen on an average majority of 7,000. Hayes' majority in Hamilton county will reach 1,500.

The returns from 565 precincts, nearly one-third the state, show a Republican gain of 5,400.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—The Democrats concede the state to the Republicans by 15,000 majority and a fair majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

TOLEDO, Oct. 13.—Lucas county, with one township to hear from, gives HAYES 7,743 and Allen 4,433.

DAYTON, Oct. 13.—Montgomery complete, gives Allen 822 majority, Carry 579.

NEBRASKA.

Republican Majority.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—The Republican state ticket is probably elected Dodge county strongly Democratic. The new constitution was carried by a large majority.

IOWA.

30,000 Majority.

DES MOINES, Oct. 12.—The returns reported by the State *Register* indicate a majority of at least 30,000.

ILLINOIS.

Kirkwood Elected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The returns from Iowa up to this time show a Republican victory in nearly every county and in most cases, a very considerable Republican gain. A large vote has been polled and the local tickets are badly scratched in a number of places. Geo. Kirkwood is elected by a large majority, and the Legislature will have an increased number of Republican members.

MICHIGAN.

Explosion.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—The tug boat Miller, exploded her boiler and sunk. Captain Miller and his child were killed.

MISSOURI.

Malt House Fall—Two Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The old malt house, on the corner of Sixth and Leighton streets, fell to-day killing two persons.

GEORGIA.

Ravisher.

ATLANTA, Oct. 13.—A special to the *Constitution* states that Clarke Edmondson, a colored brother to the one hung last Friday in Fayetteville, committed rape upon Mrs. W. L. Kennedy of Fayette county yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Post Office Robbery.

MILFORD, Oct. 13.—The postoffice at this place was entered by thieves last night and robbed of about ten thousand dollars in money and fifty dollars worth of postage stamps.

INDIANA.

Pickpockets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Joseph McCarthy, of West Virginia, was robbed of $1,700 last night while standing on the platform of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, as the train was leaving. He was robbed by three men who jumped on the train. Mr. McCarthy thinks the men followed him from West Virginia.

WASHINGTON.

Mariners Light.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—On and after November 15th, the light at Cape Point, mouth of the Chester river, Chesapeake Bay, will be changed to a fixed white light of the fifth order, illuminating the entire horizon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic Nominations—Dead.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The Democratic Central Committee placed John Quincy Adams on the ticket for Lieutenant Governor vice Bartlett Matthias.

Kelley, the composer of the American hymn is dead.

The Democrats have nominated Chas. G. Davis, of Plymouth, for Congress, first district.

NEW YORK.

Declined the Nomination—Chesapeke & Ohio R. R.—Failure—W. U. T. Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—General W. T. Bartlett has declined the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

Between 2 o'clock on Monday and three yesterday afternoon the holders of $23,000,000 worth of the bonds and stock certificates of the indebtedness of the Chesapeke & Ohio Railroad, had called at Fisk & Hatche's office and stipulated to assist in an effort to arrest the receiver appointed by Judge Bond, of Virginia. Of the $42,000,000 indebtedness of the road, nearly $40,000,000 are held in this vicinity.

The liabilities of Wm. B Hunter & Co., ten importers and Canadian commission merchants are $50,000. There will be a meeting of the creditors to-day.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of President Orton, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, which was presented to-day to the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The gross receipts for the year from all sources, except the proceeds of the bonds, were $956,457,460. The gross expenses were $633,541,467. The difference, $322,915,983 being the net profit. The bonded debt of the Company July 1st, 1874, was $5,946,900, of which $1,498,000 is the seven per cent. gold bearing bonds and $4,448,900 the seven per cent. currency bonds which mature Nov. 1st, 1875. The annual election of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was held to-day, at which the old board was re-elected with the addition of John Duff, of Boston, in place of Geo. H. Mumford, deceased.

Judge Lawrence granted an order requiring Washington A. Roebling to show cause on the 15th why the order of arrest against Duncan, Sherman &

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND

Gen. Saballs—Failure—Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Madrid imparcial says that the French authorities are seeking to return General Saballs, and Don Carlos has ordered that he be shot whenever found.

To-day is setting day at the Stock Exchange.

The failure of Henry Straichar, steel and share broker, of Queen-street Theatre street. His liabilities are said to be heavy.

The *World* says Mr. Gladstone has assured his family that he would never resume the Liberal leadership.

An Admiralty court was established to-day exonerating Vice Admiral Tarleton and Captain Rickley from any responsibility for the sinking of the Vanguard, and also dismissed Evans, the navigating Lieutenant of the Iron Duke.

Private Shanghai dispatches say that the British regulations are progressing favorably.

CANADA.

Detective Harry Davis.

MONTREAL Oct. 13.—Detective Harry Davis, of New York, who captured Nichols, the absconding bank manager at St. Augustine, Florida, and $25,000 on his person.

THE MEDICINE THAT CURES

VEGETINE

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and the manner in which it is introduced, VEGETINE may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

Scrofula in the blood, VEGETINE is an infallible remedy and no one need suffer from the many disorders arising from a vitiated blood, if VEGETINE is faithfully administered according to directions, for even a case of scrofula of long standing that VEGETINE will not cure, provided however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary is unfounded.

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JANUARY 31 '75.

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MAKING HER FALL PURCHASES

in

FINE FRENCH MILLINERY

And will be prepared in a few days to show her friends and the public generally, the latest styles in French Pattern Bonnets and Hats, and everything pertaining to the business. I have also a very fine selection of

FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of

Ladies' Corsets, Hoopskirts, Pompadours, Laces, Fringes, Buttons, Mottoes, Ruching,

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This CUT shows the upper part of the skirt thrown side out, with the "Elevator" fastened. You can raise your skirt with panier a moment's notice, and then let it fall, or you can leave it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filthy Contact of the Pavement and Fashionable Mud, making the "straight front" fit Sleeves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. In some of these styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular bodice shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruche each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or ribbon. Requires 11 yards of 22 inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3733; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3721; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3720; pattern, with cloth model, 20 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.

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315

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar

S

...CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

...THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

...ednesday, Nov.

...ened by the Chief ...o'clock, Presi...

...ll to order.

...presented a couple of ...various tax payers of ...praying that the Con... ...pass such ...ct as the General Assembly from ...ing special tax bonds, without ...ct the question to the ...people.

...ferred to the committee on ...Department, Mr. Reed, ...committee on Revision, and ...ming from the committee on ...Department, submitted ...of which were placed on ...

...ason moved to suspend ...to take up the ordinance ...jurisdiction of the Su... ...The motion was ...the ordinance passed its ...

...of Chatham, moved ...and take up the ...that the General ...pay special tax ...exempting the peo... ...An acclamation ...the motion.

...of Chatham, insisted ...the yeas and ...was announced. ...the result had ...before the demand. A confusion followed, ...members ...interested his de... ...to suspend the ...and lost.

...moved to suspend ...take up the ordinance ...entered State Senators ...a vote of 55 to 56.

...of Chatham, renewed ...suspend the rules and ...motion in regard to the ...the special tax bonds.

...days were called and the ...to prevail by the fol... ...

...changed his vote to ...in order to move a re...

...ayes, a resolution to ad... ...up in no day.

...to suspend the rules and ...resolution for considera...

...days were called on ...suspend the rules, and ...ded by a vote of 108 ...

...Lamar moved an amendment ...Convention adjourn to-mor...

...which was decidedly brought ...a discussion concerning the ...ter bonds, participated in by ...Lamar and Chipman.

...Lamar moved the previous ...adopted.

...latter's amendment was lost.

...to adjourn at 6 o'clock ...ayes and noes vote.

...Lamar arose to a question of ...privilege, as a member of ...the Previous Question ...Elections had used ev... ...Robeson county case ...and said that Mr. Wilcox ...of that Committee, had ...Committee meeting made any ...thing to an investigation; ...Secretary of the Committee ...Mr. Wilcox had never ...whom at any meeting ex... ...that he (Avery) has ...in favor of appointing a ...to go to Robeson coun... ...investigate this matter and let ...which contesting par... ...to seats in this Conven... ...of the fact that the ...might adjourn before said ...might report. To the ...this commissioner, Mr. ...Mr. Wilcox and all ...members of the Committee ...cases opposed on the ...commissioner could ...the duties and return to ...in time. Mr. Avery ...length in an able ...defend the action of the ...Committee.

...a recess was taken until ...

...EVENING SESSION.

...was reconvened at 5:30 ...Chief Ransom in the ...

...Lamar moved a suspension of ...order to consider the ...ing the contestant from ...of Surry. Motion with...

...Avery, Rep., asked to read a ...statement and a number of ...records against the action of ...Lamar, (being a document ...about 15 pages in length.)

...objected to the admission ...

...It was wrong, griev... ...action at the hour of the ...Convention a protest of ...Lamar against anything that ...done during the session of this ...should be offered by any ...party for mere party purposes. ...would admit that such con... ...especially wanting in fairness, ...was surprised at the conduct ...Lamar from Mecklenburg ...this thing.

...Lamar moved that the pro... ...rejected.

...Lamar moved the previous ...

...Mr. Jarvis moved to lay the motion of Mr. Berenger upon the table upon which he called the ayes and noes, but before the vote could be announced, (which had prevailed by some nine majority,) the President announced that the hour of 6 having arrived, he declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

After the Convention had been declared adjourned, Mr. Manning, of Chatham, took the President's stand and called the meeting to order, when Mr. Reed, of Rockingham; said that an adjournment of the Convention having taken place before the offering of a resolution of thanks could be made to the presiding officer of the Convention, he would now offer the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Convention present are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. Edward Ransom, for the able dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

Dr. Ransom responded as follows:

Gentlemen. The time has arrived for our dissolution, we shall soon be seated to every part of the State to our respective homes, and in all probability many of us will never meet again.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the harmony and good feeling which has prevailed since we assembled; your labors, though they have been arduous and laborious, yet you have discharged them with that zeal and energy never before exhibited by any other legislative body; you have faithfully complied with the objects for which your body was called together, and have discharged the high duties imposed upon you with honor and credit to yourselves.

I sincerely hope the amendments passed by you may meet the approbation of the people and be abundantly fruitful of great good in developing and promoting the peace and happiness of our citizens, as well as building up living monuments of honor and glory for yourselves more lasting than brass.

Permit me to return my unfeigned thanks for the resolution you have just passed so complimentary of myself as your presiding officer. I shall ever cherish it in my bosom as a high and warm expression of a satisfactory approval of the discharge of my duties, though without experience and feebly done. Yet I endeavored to discharge them honestly, impartially and satisfactorily.

It is with no little degree of pleasure that I return to this honorable body my sincere gratitude for the assistance, courtesy and respect which has been extended me as your presiding officer.

A REMARKABLE LAWSUIT.

A Legacy from George III—How Fenimore Cooper's Father Became a Landed Proprietor—The Rev. Mr. Barwick's Will.

The Hartwick Seminary is an institution of theological learning in the town of Hartwick, Otsego county, State of New York. It was founded in 1816 pursuant to the last will and testament of the Rev. John Christopher Hartwick, a Lutheran minister from Saxe Gotha, in Germany, who came to the American colonies as chaplain to a body of German soldiers in the service of England during the French and Engelish war. Hartwick obtained a license from the English government to buy lands from the Indians, and for one hundred pounds received a deed conjointly with two or three others from three Indian chiefs, to a tract of twenty-three thousand acres of land, forming a plot six miles square on the west bank of the Susquehanna river. This deed was subsequently authorized and rendered valid by letters patent from George the Third, in 1761.

Hartwick's share of the land was 16,000 acres. He retained this thirty years, and then placed 13,000 acres by power of attorney in the hands of William Cooper, father of James Fenimore, the novelist, with the right to lease and otherwise dispose of it. Cooper's disposition of it was such that in the course of time he became sole proprietor of it. Cooperstown is said to be founded on part of this tract.

Hartwick retained ownership of only 3,000 acres, supposed at that time to be worth only about two dollars an acre. This he devised, together with his personal property, consisting of bonds and mortgages, notes and stocks, for the foundation of a theological seminary, at which orthodox Lutheran doctrines, should be expounded. He had previously intended to establish a town upon his land, breaking it up into small farms, of which the tenants were to bind themselves to accept him as their pastor, to attend regularly at "divine service and instruction, performed and given by them," and to assist in building and supporting church and schools. This project he abandoned in consequence of Cooper's alienation of the land.

Hartwick was a very singular man in many respects. Unfortunately for his pious purposes, he drew up his own will, and made an extraordinary mess of it. He wrote to a distinguished lawyer of that day, Peter W. Yates, asking him his opinion of it, and was assured that it would "not stand the test of law," being legally defective in every part and almost every sentence. He was advised to have a new will drawn up, but he did nothing further than make the old will still worse by adding another incongruous codicil to it. He died in 1796, aged 82. Hartwick was never married. He was said to have had a great aversion to female society; but he enjoyed the friendship of distinguished families, such as the Livingstons, Van Rensselaers, and Muhlenbergs.

The will opened thus:

"Immanuel, to Thee, Jesus Christ, Son of God and man, head of the Church, of which I have been made a member by being baptized in Thy name, and to whom I have sworn allegiance at my confirmation, whose servant and minister in the Gospel I have been consecrated at my ordination, Whose I am and whom I serve with all my power, faculties and estate, both alive and dead. It is on account of this last that I take the liberty of writing this humble address to Thee," &c.

It has eight codicils of which the first, pursuant to his original intent, gives all his land to be laid out in a town, closely built, to be called the New Jerusalem, with buildings and a hall for a gymnasium, which he calls a *Gymnasium Evangelicum Ministeriale pro propagatione Evangelical Christianal religionis inter Gentiles*.

The last codicil appoints Frederic Aug. Muhlenberg, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, executor and President of the society for establishing his seminary.

The heirs at law of Hartwick made no trouble, for they made no appearance. Nevertheless it was twenty years before Hartwick Seminary, the oldest theological institute in New York, was set on foot. Since then it has prospered. Hartwick's personal property was worth nearly fifteen thousand dollars, and the value of his land has of course increased a hundred fold, being to day estimated to worth nearly a million.

And now, sixty years after the foundation of the Seminary, and eighty after Hartwick's death, the heirs-at law step forward to claim their property, twenty-seven in number, they live in the dukedom of Saxe-Gotha, in Germany, where John Christopher Hartwick himself was born, and are as poor as poor can be. The husband of one of the female heirs—a man by the name of Meng—with powers of attorney from all the others, has come to New York to institute suit, and has retained William H. Duryea, the lawyer who is prosecuting the great Yellowstone suit for a million and a half acres of land in Arkansas, to present the claims of his wife and other heirs. The action is based on the legal defects in the will, in that the land was not devised to particular persons in trust for the testator's purposes, and upon the consequent rights of the heirs-in-law.

The Press as a Detective.

The recent arrest in Florida of the defaulting teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Montreal, was brought about in a peculiar way. The Bank, it will be remembered, was robbed about a month ago by one of its attaches, who, with his father, immediately absconded, and until lately nothing had been heard of either. As soon as the robbery was discovered, a picture of the absconder appeared in the New York *Graphic*, together with a notice announcing that $5,000 reward would be paid for the arrest of Thomas W. Nichols, who had absconded from Montreal, taking with him a number of Dominion legal tender notes, the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of the denominations of $500 and $1,000. A full description of Nichols accompanied the notice, stating that he was twenty one years old, dark brown hair, smooth face, etc. Shortly after the advertisement appeared an elderly gentleman and son arrived in St. Augustine, Florida, and put up at a private boarding house. They made known their desire to purchase an orange grove, and inquired if Canadian bonds would be received as security there. On the same day that the strangers arrived at St. Augustine several copies of the *Graphic* containing the photograph of the young bank robber and his father had arrived there, and the Sheriff of St. John's county was very much struck by the resemblance they bore to them. The description answered perfectly, and, taking into consideration the fact that the young man gave his name as Thomas Nichols, the Sheriff communicated with the municipal authorities, who at once telegraphed back that they were without doubt the robbers, and to arrest them at once. Accordingly, the Sheriff proceeded to the house where the fugitives were stopping, and effected the arrest while they were at dinner without experiencing any difficulty. When they were shown the photographs sent to St. Augustine the older said: "Well, they do look a good deal like us."—*Charleston News*.

The Control of County Government.

In the Convention, Saturday, the ordinance reported by Mr. Shepherd, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, passed its third reading. This is a most excellent ordinance and as adopted reads as follows:

"The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, (that is article seven,) and substitute others in their place except sections seven, nine and thirteen."

This ordinance will in effect enable the General Assembly to have full control over county, city and town governments, and to provide, if it may deem proper, for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people. The Raleigh *News* says of it:

"The great want of the 50,000 white voters of the negro section of the State has been obtained in this provision, and thus the Conservative party of the State has only to endorse this Constitution and elect a Democratic Legislature to give to the people of North Carolina a relief from the grievous ills under which they have been groaning since the adoption of the Canby bayonet Constitution."—*Charlotte Observer*.

A Mother's Last Kiss.

On the 3rd of September last Samuel McMurray was confined in the Tombs on the charge of murdering Thomas Doyle, and twenty days later his wife, Anna Jane, was locked up in the Tombs as his accomplice. She took to the prison her little child, a puny two year old boy, so small and delicate that it seemed hardly a year old. The father was confined in the prison for men, and the mother and child in what is known as the "Mad Belen," a place set apart for mothers and their children and young girls. The little family living under the same roof saw no more of each other than though an ocean divided them. Day by day the little one grew weaker, and a few days ago it was plain that it must die. Then the father was taken to see his boy, and the little family were for a few minutes united. On Wednesday the father saw the boy again. He was alive, but very weak. After the father was again locked up in his cell the little one died in his mother's arms. "He's better off now," she said, but she wept, and when her husband was brought to her cell both sobbed over their dead child. They said they could not bury it, they were too poor, but asked the Warden to send word to a friend. The friend decined to bury their dead baby, and so the body was sent to the Morgue. The mother, still weeping, made the little corpse as decent as she could, and then kissed the cold lips, and strangers buried her boy in the Potter's Field. —*New York Sun*.

Postal Notice.

For the benefit of those who are in the habit of placing stamps on various parts of an envelope, we would state that the Department's ordered all letters to be sent to the Dead-Letter office which have not stamps on the proper place—the upper right hand corner. The law appears rather stringent, but it is law, nevertheless, and those who desire prompt delivery of letters should comply with its requirements.

Roanoke and Tar River Fair.

The annual Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society will be held on the 26th inst., and continue three days.

The impression seems to have got abroad that none but North Carolina bred stock can compete for premiums at the coming fair of the association. A glance at the premium list will readily correct this. While there are some premiums offered for native bred stock the great majority are open to the world.

Theatrical.

Rose and Harry Watkins play in Raleigh this week.

Fanny B. Price is playing in Richmond this week. She is to appear at Charlotte Opera House ere long, and she is not one of the kind who promises and fails to fulfill.

The Kellogg English opera season commences at Booth's Theatre, New York, on the 11th inst. The company embraces Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Wm. Castle, and Miss Annie Montafine, of Baltimore.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels will show in Savannah on Thursday and Friday next, and in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 20th.

THE fund for an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee, at Richmond, now amounts to $30,000.

IT is reported that after the auction of the President's live stock in Missouri, last week, somebody in the crowd offered for sale a $100 bet which he had made that Grant would be renominated for a third term. It was run up to fifty-six cents, and then the man bid it in himself.

THE STATE FAIR.

GRAND OPENING.

Great Display of Machinery Fine Stock Farm, and Garden Products, House Furnishing Articles, Ladies Handiwork.

From the Raleigh News

The Fifteenth Annual Exposition of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society opened on yesterday.

At 12 o'clock the Fair was formally opened by an address by His Excellency, Gov. Brogden, delivered from the Grand Stand.

The display of machinery, farm implements, riding vehicles, farm, orchard and garden products, horses cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, house furnishing articles; ladies' handiwork, &c., &c., exceeds that of any previous exhibition, and reflects great credit on the management.

Col. Thomas M. Holt, President, was present superintending the receipt and arrangement of the articles, and by his practical suggestions, avoiding all confusions which is common on such occasions.

Major John C. Winder Secretary, was constantly at his post. Prominent among his assistants, hard at work, we found Maj. P. A Willey, the popular Treasurer, and E. A. Voger, Esq., of Salem, one of the most enterprising citizens in the State.

The moderate fall of rain on Monday night laid the dust and left the track in excellent condition, and we therefore look for good time to be made by the numerous far-famed race horses which have been entered for the races.

It may be remarked in passing that the machinery in place and at work in the building set apart therefor, is conceded by all to be the largest and best exhibition ever witnessed in Carolina. It would alone repay a week's careful inspection.

Floral Hill is rapidly filling up. In spite of the frosts of last Spring the fine sprigs of many varieties, from Guilford, are here, with grapes and other fruits, wines, brandies, cordials, &c. W. C. Stronach has filled his stands handsomely with fine groceries, and tempting caudies, fruits, and a great variety of articles for the table.

In this hall we also find a very extensive variety of plants, grown by Capt. C. B. Denson, of Kelvyn Nursery, Pittsboro. Besides several hundred greenhouse plants, he exhibits over eighty varieties of distinct evergreens, a large number of which being too large for convenient display in the hall, are planted in trenches on the front. He also has thirty-two varieties of ornamental shade and lawn trees, grown in, and adapted to North Carolina. He has also a collection of thirty varieties of rare exotic ferns—among them are the silver and golden ferns of various sorts.

Prof. Fairchild has a beautiful collection of Dahlias very neatly arranged. We have referred to his contribution in the department of vegetables in another place.

Altogether, with the fine opening prospects, and the beautiful weather we may congratulate our friends, Col. Holt, the hard working President, and the gentlemen of the Executive Committee, upon the brilliant opening of the Fair of 1875.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This hall holds a display of the finest garden vegetables and specimens of field crops that we have ever seen. Among these, on the north side, may be found between thirty and forty varieties of vegetables from Prof. Fairchild's market garden.

The Superintendent of the Insane Asylum contributes splendid specimens from the garden of the institution among those are bundles of fine celery, potatoes weighing over five pounds each, and cabbages, egg plants, turnips, &c., of very superior character. The mammoth squash from Forsyth comes next, with a very large and handsome collection of vegetables from the garden of Mrs. Mordecai. Among the field crops, is the finest specimen of white rye ever exhibited, according to good judges. It is from the county of Chatham. The corn cannot be excelled, particularly the beautiful white bread corn. Mr. Petrie, of Stokes county, exhibits a mammoth corn containing 1,000 to 1,200 grains on the ear, the result of twenty-five years selection of seed. He claims to raise 125 bushels to the acre, of this corn. Also the Mexican red oats, by T. A. Granger, of Wayne, and many other fine things, including peas and beans of all kinds, potatoes, wheat, turnips, &c. A box of 530 cotton bolls, 8 locks to the boll, and 40 boils to the pound.

The centre of the hall is occupied by a fine display of Sewing Machines.

In the centre, the Singer Machines are arranged, and next the Remington Sewing Machines, type writer and fire arms, next comes the Howe Machines, and finally the neat display of the Wheeler & Wilson Company.

THE RACES.

In the first race, single dash of a quarter of a mile, purse $25, the entries were: Madge, inside; Ida May, second; Charles Moore, third. Judges: M. Q. Waddell, O. H. Dockery and T. H. Satterthwait. Ida May won the race. It is due to Charlie Moore, an untrained horse, to say that, in making the first curve the saddle turned, and his rider, Aleck, was swung with it entirely over his side, but he regained his position and came in close behind the others.

In the second race, mile dash, purse $50: $35 to 1st horse, $10 to 2d, and $5 to 3d—same judges. Four entries: Joe Nannie, rider's weight 113½ pounds; Mary Long, 113½ pounds; Flora 111 pounds; Charlie Moore 111 pounds.

Mary Long came out ahead, winning the heat and race. Time 1:55½. Flora, second; Joe Nannie, 3d.

AN AMUSING SCENE.—The Raleigh *News* of the 12th says: "Yesterday while Gen. Clingman was speaking in reference to the effort being made in the Convention to repudiate the special tax bonds, the speaker paid a "glowing tribute" to Jake Scott, Esq., the delegate from Jones, for the brilliant manner with which he (Scott) presided over a few faithful at Metropolitan Hall Saturday night—or rather the manner in which he didn't preside, as the meeting did not organize—which meeting had been called to instruct the Convention to repudiate these bonds. The General wished the State to build Jake a monument that would not only reach the skies but would pierce them, and until this could be done he moved that Black Mountain in this State be called "Jake Scott" in honor of this delegate. Mr. Scott, who had been an amused listener on the opposite side of the house, was so impressed with the General's eloquence, he crossed over to where Gen. Clingman was standing and gave him a hearty shake of the hands, amid the uproarious applause of the house. So henceforth let Black Mountain be called "Jake Scott" in honor of this Eastern delegate.

PROFESSOR TICE, the great weather gauger of St. Louis, predicts stormy weather between the ninth and twenty-second of October, and again about the sixteenth of November. Farmers, river men and sailors will do well to "look out."

MEAT has advanced rapidly within the past few days. It is not due to scarcity, but to the speculative spirit prevailing among the capitalists of the North and West. At the same time, cotton is going down, and Southern farmers are compelled to buy meat which they could better have raised at

WOOTEN, HARRISON & CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants.

By prompt and faithful attention to business hope to merit the confidence of the public. Consignments respectfully solicited.

NORTH WATER ST., Wilmington, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

October 14, 1875.

The home trade for the week shows some improvement in volume, with more than the usual firmness and fluctuations of prices. The crops are beginning to come forward more freely as the season advances, especially cotton, but other products of the soil have been retarded by the extreme low prices which have prevailed. An improvement of tone in the market at present will probably increase the volume of receipts.

The naval store trade has been active and buoyant. Spirits Turpentine has advanced from 32½ cents to 38 cents, and Strained Rosin from $1 35 to $1 45 per barrel; other branches of the trade have also been looking up. Cotton is coming in more freely, and prices are considerably better than when we last wrote.

The export movement for the week shows also a marked increase in shipments, both coastwise and foreign, principally the latter. The shipments were as follows:

Cotton, 2,282 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 528 casks; Rosin, 12,900 brls; Crude Turpentine, 130 brls; Tar, 418 brls; against — Cotton, 582 bales; Spirits Turpentine, 3,203 casks; Rosin, 11,217 bbls; Crude Turpentine, 26 brls; Tar, 65 brls, for last week.

The chief features of the market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—There has been more activity in cotton this week than last, owing to the increase of supply and to the more important fact that prices are better and that the tone of the market is firmer. The receipts this week have more than doubled those of last, week, and every day's receipts show an increase. It is plainly evident that producers in the interior are shipping their crops to market, which fact increases the trade and creates a lively appearance along the wharf. As yet there have been no shipments foreign, but two vessels are up and we shall probably be able to record the inauguration of the foreign trade in our next. As regards the market, there was a very quiet one early in the week, which under the influence of better advices grew firmer from day to day.

The official quotations to-day show an advance during the week 1 cent on middlings and upwards. Fine lower qualities are nominal with a very light stock. The sales for the week foot up 4,629 bales. The receipts for the week were 3,197 bales. Exports 2,282 bales. Stock in yard and afloat 1,413 bales.

The general cotton movement for week was as follows:

For the week ending the total receipts have reached 102,402 bales, against 85,268 bales last week, 47,064 bales the previous week, and 36,709 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1875, 285,808 bales against 251,56 bales for the same period of 1874, showing an increase since September 1, 1875, of 34,243 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 53,075 bales, of which 22,985 were to Great Britain, 3,195 to France, and 3,895 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening are now 209,424 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary,	} Nominal.
Strict good ordinary,	
Low middling,	13½ cents.
Middling,	13½ cents.
Good middling,	13½ cents.

ROSIN.—The general tone of the market has been stronger, and a more cheerful feeling has prevailed, with a greater amount of interest shown by buyers. The market has advanced on strained during the week, from $1 35 to $1 45, and at the close continued firm with a good demand existing from the export trade. The supply of tonage at hand is light, and stocks a drawback to trade, but in spite of this there is a good demand. Futures were in enquiry to some extent, but the transactions were not large. The market closes to-day firm at $1 45 per brl. The sales for the week were 7,000 brls, strained, at $1 35@$1 37½@$1 40 @$1 45. 1,000 brls. "D" at $1 40, and 500 brls. "K" to "N" at $3 25 to $5 00 per brl.

The receipts for the week were 11,342 brls. Exports 12,900 brls. Stock in yard and afloat, 61,895 brls.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 45
Good Strained	1 50
No. 2	1 55
Extra No. 2	1 60
Low No. 1	2 00 @ 2 25
No. 1	2 75 @ 3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25 @ 3 50
Low Pale	3 75 @ 4 00
Pale	4 00 @ 4 25
Window Glass	5 00 @ 5 25
Water White	5 75 @ 6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE. — There has been a gradual and steady improvement in this article during the past week. At the close of last week, the market was reported firm at 32½ cents, and gradually advanced towards the close to 38 cents. At the latter figures the market is reported officially as closing firm, but generally held higher. The receipts for the week were 2,049 casks; exports were 528 casks and the stock in yard and afloat is 4,963 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE. — The market ruled very uniform and steady at the closing quotations most of the present week, up to Wednesday noon. During this day there was an advance in the market of 5 cents on Hard, Yellow Dip and Virgin. At the close the same figures predominate, and the market is reported firm with an upward tendency at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard	Yel. Dip.	Virgin
Friday... 100	$1 35	$2 35	$2 35
Saturday. 400	1 35	2 35	2 35
Monday. 250	1 35	2 35	2 35
Tuesday. 129	1 35	2 35	2 35
Wday... 450	1 40	2 40	2 40
Thursday. 92	1 40	2.40	2 40

TAR.—There has also been an improvement in the market for this article since last week. On Monday exporters were in the market and paid an advance of 10 cents for the receipts. Since then and up to the close to day the market has ruled at $1 50 per barrel. The receipts for the week were 607 barrels; exports 418 barrels; stock in yard and afloat 1,687 barrels.

GRAIN.—There is nothing new whatever to report in the grain market for the past week. The same quotations as former y ruled are the figures to-day. There were no cargo arrivals and the receipts by rail and steamships were light. About 1,000 bushels were received by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and about 3,000 bushels per steamship. Corn from store is unchanged.

The following are the quotations from store to day: Yellow and mixed corn, 85 @ 87½ cents, and which meaning 90@$1 00; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 70 to 80 —The stock is small and the demand a present good; cow and clay sells at 90@$1 00 and $1 40@1 50 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask. Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 10@1 20, according to quantity.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 00 @$1 05 ₩ bushel, including sacks.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Br. Barquentine Nancy Holt, Swann, (37 days), Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

Steamer Urbana, Priest, New York, bound to Charleston, put in on account of weather.

October 8.—Schr Ray, Dennis, New River, Edwards & Hall, with naval stores.

October 9.—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Katie Edwards, Moore, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall, with naval stores.

October 11.—Schr. Walton, Corbett, Richmond, Me., O. G. Parsley, Sr.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, New York, Worth & Worth.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Belfast, Me., B F. Mitchell & Son.

Schr. Mary C. Collins, Somers, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr. Wm. S. Scull, Barrett, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Philadelphia, Master.

October 12.—Steamship Regulator, Howe, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Mary D. Ireland, Fisher, (4 days), Philadelphia, Master, with coal to J. A. Springer.

Schr. Martha Maria, Veasie, Belfast, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr. Daniel Britain, Carroll, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth, with coal for W. & W. R. R Co.

Schr. James W. Haig, Bale, (4 days), Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell, with 353 tons coal.

CLEARED.

Steamship Regulator, Howe, New A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Mary H. Hand, Hand, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr. Robert T. Clark, Hudson, Washington (D. C.), G. G. Baker & Co.

Schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Boston, Harriss & Howell.

Norwegian Brig Albatross, Teugelsen, Belfast, Ireland, Williams & Murchison.

October 11.—Schr, Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell,

October 12.—Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Doane, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK.—Schr. R. T. Crlak—2,025 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Mary A. Hand—2,011 bbls. rosin, 370 bales cotton.

BALTIMORE.—Steamship D. J Foley —131 casks spirits turpentine, 351 barrels rosin, 75 do. tar, 25 do pitch, 414 bales cotton, 15 do. yarn, 1 do. wool, 75 bundels peanuts, 12 bales sheeting, 35 casks tar, 2 pkgs. mdse., 15,000 feet of lumber.

Boston.—Schr. Tarry Not—185,600 feet lumber.

NEW YORK.—Steamer Benefactor, cleared Oct. 7.—1,270 bales cotton, 455 bbls. rosin, 100 bbls. Crude turpentine, 110 casks kaolin, 10 bales sheeting, 3 pkgs. wax, 1 bale hides, 10 pkgs. mdse.

NEW YORK.—Schr. Sidney C. Tyler —2,600 bbls rosin, 225,000 shingles.

NEW YORK.—Steamer Wm. P. Clyde, 577 bales cotton, 15 do. sheeting, 65 bushels peanuts, 2 bales wool, 14 do. herbs, 6 do. hides, 31 pkgs. mdse., 10,500 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

BELFAST.—Norwegian Brig Albatross, 1,781 bbls. rosin.

WINTER.

1,000 Bushels Black Oats.
1,000 Bushels White and Mixed Oats.
100 Barrels Granger Family Flour.

Mullets, Water-ground Meal, Hay, Tobacco, Corn, Canned Goods, Candy, Crackers, &c., &c.

For sale low by

GRANT & HINTON,
Commission Merchants and Grocers.
oct10tf&wit

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Brunson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. & C. H. Bronson, who will conduct the business at the old stand.

J. J. BRONSON,
J. H. ROBINSON.

oct 8 1tf wst

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A. M., Prof. Ancient and Modern Languages.
E. W. ADAMS, A.M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro (the centre of four Railroads), and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding countries or in the Eastern portion of the State. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be entertained by parents sending their sons to this place, as not a single case of serious illness occurred in the School during the past scholastic year. No parent, therefore, can reasonably be deterred from patronizing this School on the score of the unhealthiness of the location.

Professor E. W. Adams who has charge of the Mathematical Department, is an alumnus of Randolph Macon College, and has been a successful teacher of youth for many years.

The course of instruction is sound, thorough and extensive and seeks to develop and improve the mental powers of the pupils by training them to THINK and by teaching them the use of the faculties with which God has endowed them.

The discipline of the School, while it is mild and parental, enforces the duty of obedience to every rule and regulation. As insubordination and disorderly conduct are wholly incompatible with scholastic training and mental progress no boy who is indisposed to improve his time or is an injury to his fellows, will be retained in the School.

Moral and religious instruction receives a due share of attention and consideration; for unless the heart and conscience be instructed and enlightened, mere secular learning will avail but little in the formation of a correct and upright character.

The four religious bodies being well represented in this place, every boarder is invited to attend that Church on Sunday which the parent may designate. The wish and preference of the parent will be strictly observed, as nothing of a sectarian character is countenanced in the School.

Boys are prepared for advanced classes in College or for the active business of life.

The building hitherto known as the "Female College" has been secured by the Principal, and will hereafter be used as a school for boys.

Deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks, profanity and every species of gambling are strictly prohibited.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks

HALF IN ADVANCE—BALANCE ON FIRST OF OCTOBER.

Tuition for primary department	$15 00
" " Higher English	20 00
" " advanced classes with Algebra, Latin, Greek	25 00
" " and with Latin and Greek	30 00
German, French, and book-keeping, each extra	5 00
Board including fuel and lights	75 00
Incidental expenses	2 50

Each student will furnish, for his own use, a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases and his towels.

No deduction from Tuition and Board in case of dismission or withdrawal, and only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars, address

M. FETTER, Principal,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

aug 24—d&wtf

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Angel

A Novel. By M. Thackeray, Author of "Old Kensington," "The Village of the Cliff," "Blue-beard's Keys," etc. With Illustrations. Paper, 75 cts.

Alice Lorraine

A Tale of the South Downs. By R. D. Blackmore, Author of "Lorna Doone," "Cradock Nowell," etc. Paper, 75 cts.

Mailed to any address, within the United States, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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1 & 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.

aug 30 d&wtf

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY

N. C.

JOHN. T. PATRICK.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the above States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.

Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, at Wadesboro.

JNO. T. PATRICK,
Editor and Proprietors.

E. ANHUESER & CO'S

PURE lager beer, just received in ice from St. Louis direct. The following is the result of the analysis made by W. O. Conrad, Chemist of the United States Naval Laboratory, New York.

CONCLUSION FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY.

The quality of this beer, as shown by our analysis, is superior by its pureness, as no extraneous matter could be detected. The large amount of extract substance (malt being used in extraordinary great quantities which, having been roasted, gives the beer that peculiar flavor of fresh beech) makes this beer very nourishing and highly recommendable drink for medical purposes. Another good quality of this beer is that it keeps in good condition under all circumstances.

W. O. CONRAD,
Chemist of U. S. Naval Laboratory.

We are the wholesale agents, and it is for sale also in the city by

JOHN HAAR, Jr.,
G. W. SLOAN,
A. C. H. FISHER,
ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

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JOHN D. BELLAMY, Jr.,

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Office on Market Street, near Northeast Corner of Second Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

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WOODY & CURRIE,

General Commission Merchants

And Dealers and North Water Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We will confine our business with the determination to establish a first-class strictly commission house and to give strict attention to all the many duties in which they are employed.

Southern Illustrated Age!

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South social and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE a journal for the fireside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $2 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.
june 1 1m tf

A NEW DAILY PAPER

IN WILMINGTON.

Prospectus of the Evening Review.

ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER FIRST, THE Undersigned will begin the publication in the City of Wilmington, of the EVENING REVIEW.

The REVIEW will be published every evening, except Sunday. Its aim will be to furnish the latest, the best, and the most reliable news, in every meaning of the term.

The Editorial Department will be in able hands and the local reports will be furnished by Mr. James for five years past the local editor of the Daily Journal.

Mr. Charles A. Price, a son of one of the founders of the Journal, and himself a gentleman of several years experience in the business, will have charge of the business department

Wilmington Journal
WILMINGTON, N. C.
IDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

E CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

From the Raleigh News.

RALEIGH, October 6th.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

he substitute from the Committee Suffrage and Eligibility to Office ordinances No. 39 and 232, was sidered. It provides:

ec. 1. Every male person born in United States, and every male per- who has been naturalized, twenty- years old or upward, who shall e resided in this State twelve ths next preceeding the election, ninety days in the county in which offers to vote, shall be deemed an ter. But no person who, upon viction or confession in open court, ll hereafter be adjudged guilty of ny, or of any other crime infamous the laws of this State, shall be itled to vote at any election under laws of this State, unless such son shall be restored to the rights itizenship in a mode prescribed by

he previous question having been ed by Mr. Manning of Chatham terday evening.

Mr. French moved that the Conven- do now take a recess until Satur- morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Badger moved an amendment 10 o'clock Friday. Lost by a vote 2 to 85.

Mr. French's motion was lost by a of 22 to 84.

Smyth, col., moved an amendment proposing that atheism and malfeas- in office shall be a bar to suffrage holding office. Lost by a vote of 106.

Mr. Justice's amendment to strike 90 and insert 30 days residence, lost by a vote of 52 to 57.

Cary, col., an amendment that no persons thus disfranchised ll be required to pay public tax lost by a vote of 41 to 68.

n explaining his vote, Mr. Buxton objected seriously to the perma- disfranchisement thus proposed ing against the principles of free ernment. Such a law might influ- partisan Judges to do a wrong for ends.

Mr. Chamberlain, rep., called upon members of the Convention to e before they struck down the bar which now protected the poorer ses of the people of the State.

Cary, col., in explaining his vote id he did not, in voting no, wish to understood as endorsing thieves other criminals with a view of ben- himself, because it was alleged larger number of criminals the State were to be found among gress.

Smyth, col., in explanation, said this ustice was intended to disfranchise people, and he pronounced these as "vy unions"—here he was ruled n by the Chair.

Mr. Turner, rep., attempted to ex- in, but was ruled down by the air as not speaking to an explana-

Mr. Woodfin, rep., wished to explain, he opposed all these innovations the present laws as unjust and culated to work harm to the poor ple.

Page, col., said all that was asked by colored people of the State was to ke the laws impartial and uniform, if they could not swim they could k. But, he voted no.

The ordinance then passed its sec- reading by a vote of 58 to 49.

Mr. Barringer explained his vote in negative by saying that he favored proposition to exclude from voting criminals, but opposed the 90 days uirement.

Mr. Badger moved to suspend the es to take up the ordinance just sed and put it upon its third read-

Mr. French moved a recess until 4 ock, p. m.

Mr. Badger moved to adjourn. Lost a vote of 23 to 80.

Mr. Manning, of Chatham, moved able the motions to take a recess, vailed by a vote of 59 to 6.

Mr. French moved to adjourn. Lost a vote of 21 to 76.

motion for the previous question sustained by a vote of 59 to 3, only e Republicans voting.

Mr. Badger's motion to suspend the s received 58 ayes to 1 nay, it re- ing 61 votes to suspend.

Mr. Manning asked that Mr. French allowed to vote, he having been in the hall when his name was ed.

he Chrir decided that any mem- within the hall when the question taken, was required to vote under rules, unless excused by the Con- ion or personally interested, where- n the Republican members almost body cast their votes against the ion to suspend, leaving the result 34, the motion to suspend being

CALENDAR.

rdinance to amend art. 33, sec. 4, read.

r. Badger moved to adjourn.

djourned until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

rdinance to strike out section 33, le 4 of the Constitution. De- s the Magistrates of jurisdiction r the present laws, and leaves the er of arranging their jurisdiction e hands of the Legislature.

r. Manning, of Chatham, moved mendment giving the right of ap- in all cases decided by the Jus- of the Peace, extending the diction of the Justice to civil ac- other than those furnished on racts, where the value of property ntroversy does not exceed $80. pted

e ordinance thus amended then ed its third reading.

r. Holton moved a suspension of ules to take up an ordinance intro- d by himself, relating to the re- of the disabilities of Gov. Hol- submitting the question to the le as a seperate ordinance. The tion refused to suspend.

rdinance to add 3 sections to art. he Constitution, so as to provide e removal of Judges by the Leg- ure and Clerks of the Courts by udges.

r. Jarvis called the previous tion, which call was sustained.

e ordinance then passed its sec- reading by a vote of 58 to 33.

. Badger asked that substitute ing out sections 26 and 27, art. 4 e Constitution, be read. The itute provides that the Judges ected by the people. Passed its d reading.

he evening was spent to a great t in the Republican members take advantage of all possible amentary strategies in order to de- gislation.—REPORTER.]

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

RALEIGH, Oct. 7th.

Turner presented a petition from ns of Wake county against pay- ecial tax and penitentiary (Deep) bonds, until ordered by a vote, sking the passage of an accom- ng ordinance to that effect, and a suspension of the rules to con- the matter.

motion to suspend did not pre- for want of a majority of the

srs. Albertson, Badger, Blocker nden stated that they believed nsideration of this matter would gislative in its character, and xcused from voting.

Turner presented a petition from izens of Wake county to pass a resolution in relation to the Chatham Railroad concerning the Deep River Navigation Company. Looking to preventing an exchange of bonds. Signed by "Otho Crabtree and others."

By Mr. McCandless, an ordinance to amend sec. 7, art. 7, of Constitution. Prohibits cities, counties, &c., from lending credit unless ordered by vote of the people. Referred.

Mr. Badger, a resolution to abolish the Senate, and give to the Governor, by and with the aid of his counsel, a limited veto power. Requires the Legislative committee to report an ordinance to this effect. Lies over.

By Mr. Morehead, a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 18th of October, at 12 m. Lies over.

By Mr. Boyd, a resolution of instruction to the Committee on the Judicial Department; authorizes that Committee to prepare a suitable bill in regard to the disposition of the public debt question.

By Mr. Badger, a resolution of adjournment *sine die*. Lies over.

By Mr. Thorne, an ordinance abolishing certain tests of eligibility to office. Amend art. 6 of the Constitution. Referred. [Authorizes woman suffrage, and admits every one who can claim a temporary existance outside of the grave to a vote.]

By Mr. Kerr, an ordinance to submit as a separate amendment to the people the amendment to sec. 3; art. 9; refers to mixed schools. Referred.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Reid moved to suspend the rules to consider a certain ordinance relating to the publication of the amendments to the Constitution. Adopted.

A substitute was offered from the Committee to the ordinance considered a few days since, providing that the Constitution as amended be published in pamphlet form, 100,000 copies to be published, instead of being advertised in the newspapers of the different Congressional Districts. Adopted.

Mr. Badger moved an amendment that the Governor and Secretary of State be authorized to have the amendments published weekly for six weeks in two newspapers in Raleigh prior to the election. Lost.

The ordinance as amended then passed its second and third readings.

Ordinance relating to suffrage and ligibility to office, (published yesterday,) came up on its third reading It requires ninety days residence in a county to entitle one to vote, and prevents felons and convicted criminals from voting or holding office.

O'Hara, col., argued at some length against the passage of this measure, as the 90 days residence would operate against the poor people of his section of the State.

Crosby, col., followed in a dissertation of 15 minutes upon the beauties of the present mode of voting and the injustice of the measure proposed.

Cary, col., [archives of gravity,] deemed it expedient, as a member of the Committee to express his views upon this subject. He did not consider it a partisan one. But he thought the measure would work hardship to both whites and blacks. He wanted the Democrats on the floor to show "for reason why" this thing should be done. He just wanted to "anylize" the question awhile. Caswell was entitled to a "Sinator," but it would now say to other counties you shan't "emigrant." He wanted the purification made equal on all hands. He thought the gentlemen here should "disbandon" the idea of "midnight conclaves" (caucases) which directed the way men should vote and set the next day. He saw the day not "fair" distant when he should feel himself free to vote as he pleased irrespective of color.

Mr. Barringer, rep., spoke at some length in opposition to the ordinance reviewing what he claimed "might have been" the aclion of this Convention had the "revolutionary" policy laid down for the Democratic party by the Republicans in the late campaign, been carried out. But now he congratulated the Convention (and the people) upon its do-nothing policy, upon the little it had been enabled to accomplish, and he hoped it would do less in the future.

Mr. Dockery, rep., spoke at some length in opposition to the ordinance. He did not think the ballot-box was the place to punish crime.

Smyth, col., said he only asked mercy for his people,

Mr. Badger opposed the passage of the ordinance. He argued that disfranchisement would follow to innocent parties, because of the misconstruction that would be placed upon the word residence.

Mr. Jarvis argued in favor of the passage of the ordinance as a matter of simple justice to the honest voters of the State.

Mr. Turner followed in favor of the ordinance. He was surprised at the zeal shown by some members in their opposition to this measure, which called for nothing more than protection to the honest voters of the State.

Mr. Thorne, rep., (after vain efforts to obtain the floor against the previous question,) was granted ten minutes in which to expatiate, which ten minutes were occupied by him in opposition to the ordinance.

Mr. Durham moved the previous question. Ordered.

Mr. Buxton's amendment to require 60 days residence instead of 90 was lost.

Cary's proviso, that no person disfranchised under this act should be required to pay taxes, was lost by a vote of 47 to 59.

Other amendments were offered and lost, when the ordinance passed its third reading by a vote of 58 to 49.

EVENING SESSION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 7.

The Convention meet at 4 p. m., and remained in session until 6: 15 p. m.

The ordinance giving the Legislature power to remove Judges under certain circumstances, and the Judges the power to remove Clerks of the Superior Courts, passed its third reading.

The substitute from the committee on Municipal Corporations relating to the government of cities, towns and incorporated villages, came up on its second reading. It provides that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the government and organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuse in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations; and further provides that the Legislature shall regulate all county government.

Comes up as unfinished business tomorrow.

TWENTY-NINTH.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance to amend article 7 by adding an additional section, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday afternoon.

The section provides that the General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections 7 and 13

The report of the minority of the Committee on Municipal Corporations was read.

Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, rep., offered a proviso preventing the abolishment of County Commissioners and the re-establishment of County Courts.

Mr. Buxton, rep., moved to amend by excepting section 9 from the operations of this ordinance.

Mr. Alberston, rep., in opposition to the ordinance, spoke at some length with warmth. He did not approve taking from the people the rights they now possessed in self-government, and placing it in the hands of the 170 men composing the Legislature.

O'Hara, col., also opposed the bill, as depriving his people of the rights guaranteed them under the laws of the National Government. He spoke at some length in advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

Smyth, col., raised his voice against the passage of this ordinance. it was intended to usurp the liberties of his people, and he must enter his solemn protest against the passage of such laws. He would enter his protest on the stump when this Constitution was presented the people for retification.

Mr. Dockery, rep, spoke at some length in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Turner, dem., spoke in advocacy of the measure, his remarks being extended to the space of an hour.

Mr. Durham moved the previous puestion, which call was sustained.

Mr. Massey's amendment that this ordinance should not apply to any officer now holding office, lost by a vote of 55 to 56.

The amendment of Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, that the Legislature shall not have the power to abolish the Board of County Commissioners or establish the old county courts was lost by a vote of 52 to 57.

The amendment of Mr. Buxton, preserving the advalorem system of taxation, was accepted.

The amendment of Mr. King, of Lenoir, not to allow the people to be taxed for any visionary measure, was ruled out of order, as not concerning any section proposed to be amended.

Mr. King appealed from the decision of the Chair, which appeal was not sustasned, receiving but few vote; whereupon Mr. King withdrew from the hall, stating that he would not stay in a body where neither party would pay him that respect due a delegate.

The ordinance then passed its second reading by 55 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance passed its third reading by a vote of 57 to 46.

Mr. Jarvis moved to reconsider this vote, and to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider. Motion prevailed.

Cary, col., arose to a question of personal privilege in regard to certain articels in the NEWS reflecting upon his capability

Adjourned.

THIRTIETH DAY.

Mr. Turner presented a petition from the Grand Jury of Wake county, praying that the General Assembly shall not pay the special tax bonds unless submitting the question to the people at the ballot box. Calendar.

CALENDAR.

The ordinance to amend art. 11 by the addition of a new section, was taken up. The following is the proposed section:

The Constitution of this State be added at the end of said section as follows: "The foregoing provision for imprisonment with hard labor, shall be construed to authorize the employment of such convict labor on public works or highways, or other labor for public benefit within the farming out thereof, where such in such manner as may be provided by law."

On motion of Mr. Tourgee, the ordinance was so amended as to prohibit the punishment of convicts so hired out, except by a responsible officer of the State.

The question recurred upon the passage of the ordinance on its second reading, which passed by a vote of 98 to 9.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, the rules were suspended and the ordinance was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend by saying that no convict shall be farmed out who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to rape, or arson. Accepted.

Mr. Young moved to amend by saying, "but the convicts so farmed out shall be at all times under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the Penitentiary Board or some officer of the State. Accepted.

The ordinance then passed its third reading,

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended and the ordinance to strike out section 33 article 4, and to insert a new section therefore, was taken up. The following is the ordinance:

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled. That section thirty-one article four, of the Constitution of this State, be stricken out, and the following inserted in its stead, to wit:

All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of this Constitution, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices. If any person elected or appointed to any of such offices shall neglect and fail to qualify, such office shall be appointed to and filled, as herein provided for filling vacancies therein. All incumbents of said offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Under a suspension of the rules the ordinance passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the rules were suspended and the ordinance saving the General Assembly to provide laws concerning the carrying of concealed weapons, passed its second and third readings.

The Committee on the Judicial Department recommended the adoption of the following to be an additional section to article 4 of the Constitution: "In case the General Assembly shall establish other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court, the Judges shall be elected in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, and they shall hold their offices for a term not exceeding eight years."

That these offices when established shall be elected by the qualified in their respective jurisdiction.

Mr. Massey moved an amendment to make the term of office 4 years, instead of 8.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was lost by a vote of 48 to 57.

Mr. Massey's amendment was lost.

Ordinance then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended, and the ordinance then put upon its third reading.

Mr. Tourgee moved an amendment making the term of office two years. Lost by a vote of 41 to 63.

Mr. Badger moved an amendment that no such officer shall be elected by the General Assembly or appointed by the Governor alone, or by and with the advice of the Senate alone. Lost by a vote of 19 to 78.

The ordinance then passed its third reading by a vote of 77 to 49.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the rules were suspended and the following ordinance was considered:

"All marriages between a white man and a negro, or Indian, or between a white person and a person of negro or Indian descent, to the third generation, inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited."

Mr. Albertson moved to strike out the word "Indian." Accepted.

Smyth, col., moved as an amendment that the word "negro" shall be stricken out. Lost, only Crosby, col., and Thorne, of Warren, voting for the resolution, Smyth voting against his own resolution.

Crosby asked permission to withdraw his vote, and objections were urged, but the vote was withdrawn.

The ordinance then passed its second reading.

Mr. Durham moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution upon its third reading. Rules suspended.

O'Hara, col., offered an amendment that the General Assembly shall make the cohibition of white men with negro women to the third generation a felony. Lost by a vote of 45 to 59.

A number of personal explanations were engaged in by a number of Republican members.

Mr. Tourgee moved an amendment that it shall be a misdemeanor for a white person to have illicit sexual intercourse for the third generation. Lost by a vote of 43 to 61.

Mr. Durham moved the previous question, which call was sustained, and the ordinance passed its third reading by a vote or 92 to 2.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o,clock.

General Colston

Our whole community and the people of the State, will rejoice with us after reading the following letter from General Stone, Secretary of War of Egypt to Major J. A. Byrne of this city, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the great improvement in the health of General Colston, and his probable early return to Cairo.

The complimentary reference in the letter to our former diftinguished citizen will be acknowledged as true characteristics of the man. By the recognition and promotion of such services the Khedive of Egypt will greatly increase the influences as well as the power of his nation. No worthier man ever drew a sword in the services of a country than General Colston, nor none who will perform his whole duty at greater sacrifices. We hope soon to hear of his entire restoration to health, and hope he may revisit his old home soon again, where a warm welcome would await him.

The following is the letter from General Stone:

CAIRO, EGYPT, Sept 17th, 1875.

Maj. J. A. Bryne, Wilmington N. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your telegram enquiring for my respected friend, Colston, and replied that by latest news, August 5th, his health was improving. Now I have the pleasure of informing you that I have received a long letter (12 pages) written by his own hand at Obeiyad, the capital of Kordofan, under date of 12th—16th of August.

Our friend left Debbe on the Nile in March, and the day before starting out wrote me a cheerful letter. Now I know that even at that time he was seriously ill of liver complaint—so seriously indeed that the doctor urged his immediate departure for Cairo.—Colston's reply to him was characteristic of his noble nature: "No," said he, "Doctor, I can die with the Expedition on the dessert, but I cannot abandone an Expedition confided to my command."

Even in starting out, the liver-complain had made such progress, that he was forced to be lifted into and out of his saddle, and yet he held his placeat the head of his command; directing the operations until his malady had so increased that he could no longer sit erect. He then caused a sort of litter to be constructed, and for one hundred and fifty miles further, he was carried by his soldiers—he yet exercising command, though suffering tortures each minute.

Finally, two days journey before reaching Obeiyad, he was joined by Major Prout, to whom he could with confidence turn over the command, and then and there only, did he yield. His letter written from that place to me, was one of the most touching compositions I have ever read; breathing a devotion to duty and a self-sacrifising spirit, which is most rare and beautiful. Your wife's father, my dear sir, is one of the most noble characters that it has been my fortune to meet in a life of great experience with masses of men.

When I placed before His Highness, the Khedive, the statement of Colonel Colston's conduct, and his then condition, the Sovereign was deeply affected, and at once gave orders that so soon as he should be able to move, he should be brought with all possible comfort, to Khartuw, and thence to Berber, Suakin, Suez and Cairo, where the climate, and the best of medical attendance would probably soon work a cure. Such orders were sent, but for a long time he was in no condition to move, though gradually gaining. Then, suddenly, he had a slight relapse, but that lasted but a few days, and then he began again to improve and gain permanently, as we hope.

In his letter of the 12th of August, he writes, "I am much obliged to you for not publishing anything about my illness on my daughters account. I have purposely abstained from writing some since I left Debba, and in my letters from that place I said nothing about being sick, in order not to excite uneasiness. it is nearly four months since then (April 19th), and they will be uneasy, but I thought they would bear silence better, (knowing I was so far from lines of communication), than the knowledge of my severe illness, while there were no signs of hope. Now that I am likely to live longer, it seems, I will write to them without further delay."

No letter came for you with this, and as I find by your telegram that news of his illness had reached you, I have taken the liberty to write, hoping to relieve the minds of those I know are so dear to him, by perhaps a week or two before another mail will come down from him.

As the rainy season is now on in Kerdofan, he will doubtless await its close (in October) before undertaking his long journey hitherward. He had been paralyzed in both legs and up the small of his back by the enlargement of his liver, but when he wrote he had regained the use of his limbs and with assistance could walk. He had even been carried out into town, to change air from the room where he had been confined so long.

It does my very heart good to record the endurance and devotion of this admirable officer, and gives me intense satisfaction to send to you good news of him.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant. C. P. STONE,

The Celebration at Shelby.

SHELBY, N. C., Oct. 7, 1875.

DEAR JOURNAL: The delegation from Wilmington to enjoy the hospitality of our Shelby friends, arrived at their point of destination today at two o'clock; when they were received with open arms by the Mayor of Shelby—Dr. S. N. Durham—assisted by Dr. W. J. P. Miller, J. W. Gidney, and others.

Among the invited guests, we note Dr. C. H. Roberts, President Carolina Central Railway; Col, S. S. Fremont, Capt. F. W. Clark, Mayor W. P. Canady, of Wilmington; I. B. Grainger, President New Hanover Bank; and Mr. J. McD. French, who represented the wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. G. R. French & Sons.

At four o'clock dinner was announced, when the invited guests adjourned to the spacious dining room of the Shelby Hotel, under the management of Mr. J. S. Borders.

A walk to the extensive vineyard of Mr. Wells, and the sampling of the different wines, the afternoon soon passed. At seven o'clock, the invited guests from Wilmington accompanied by their friends, adjourned to the large and spacious room known as the Love Hall. There the love feast commenced in earnest, with the speech of the Mayor of Shelby, and the adoption of the following resolutions by the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved 1st. That we, the people of Shelby highly appreciate the advantage accruing to our town by the completion of the Carolina Central Railway—and that we extend to the officials of the road, our heartfelt thanks, for the energy they have displayed in bringing this great work to a successful termination.

Resolved 2. That we recognize the city of Wilmington as the commercial metropolis of the state and congratulate ourselves on being brought nearer to her by Railroad communication.

Resolved 3d. That we heartily cherish a kindly feeling for our invited guest of all vocations here represented from the city of Wilmington and hope their welfare and prosperity may surpass their most sanguine expectations, with the fond wish that this social interview may ever be attended with a pleasant remembrance.

Resolved 5th. That we cordially welcome to our town the officials of the C. C. Railway, the members of the press, and citizens of Wilmington here assembled and earnestly trust that this occasion may serve to draw us closer together, and establish social and business relations between the two sections of the most friendly and intimate character.

Speeches of congratulation were made by Dr. Roberts, Major Canady, Col. Fremont, I. B Granger, Dr. Miller, ex mayor of Shelby, J. P. Wells and meny others which were pleasant and agreeable, and will ever be looked upon as reminiscences that make up our happy existence. Dr. Roberts offered the following toast which was heartily drank: "To the man of nerve—(Mr. Mathews) who united the city by the sea—to the beautiful town among the hills."

The toast offered by Mayor Canady—Wilmington and Shelby—was drank also, with a will.

Col. Fremont, in his remarks, stated in reference to the railroad history of North Carolina, that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was the first undertaking in the State. Chartered in 1835, commenced in 1833, and finished in 1842; and was at that time the longest railroad line under one charter in the world—from the Cape Fear to the Roanoke rivers, 162 miles; and continued to be the longest until the Emperor of all the Russias built a longer one from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad was chartered in 1855, and finished as the Carolina Central Railway to Shelby on the 2 d of September, 1875, and is now the longest railway in the State.

The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, chartered as the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, received from the citizens of Wilmington a subscription of $400,000, a sum equal to the entire *assessed* value of the place, at that time a town of two thousand inhabitants.

The following toast was then drank Edward Mathews, the great railroad builder, who lends a helping hand to North Carolina. Dr. Miller, the ex-Mayor of Shelby, was most happy in his remarks, and exhibited the true spirit of a good old North Carolinian.

The following toast was then drank, standing: Our town—Shelby; our market—Wilmington; our interest to support a North Carolina port.

The following toast was then offered: The press, always alive to the interest of North Carolina. Responded to by Mr. J. McD. French.

A very enthusiastic speech was made by Mr. Lee, on the subject of "Harbor and North Carolina Interest." Jovisity and fun were then continued and enjoyed until the noise of the whistle reminded us that it was time to start homeward. We bid adieu with reluctance, at the same time with pleasure—as we were glad that we were at Shelby. F.

DAVIS AND GRANT.

An Ex-President and a Live Executive in St. Louis at the Same Time—How an Opportunity was Lost.

Commenting upon the presence of Davis and Grant in St. Louis, the other day, the *Times* of that place says:

"The grotesqueness of fate and her ordainments were never better illustrated than by the accidental presence of these two historical figures in the same city. Before President Grant was even so much as heard of outside of the village where he grew to early manhood, ex-President Davis had earned a national reputation as a soldier and statesman. By reason of his universal recognition the one was called to the leadership of a great nation, while yet the other was hanging around the lobby of an obscure Governor for a Lieutenant's commission.

"The one had advanced step by step along the path of preferment until there was but a single office at the disposal of the people more eminent than those he had enjoyed left to bestow upon him. The other, untried inexperienced, had, up to this time, rarely met in his aimless wanderings a citizen more obscure than himself. The genius of accident waves its wand, and arrogantly reverses the position of both. The veteran statesman falls and is divested of both station and power, and the adventurer succeeds and is elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the restored Republic. An exhibition of manliness and generosity, as such an overture as we have suggested would have appeared, could not have failed to redound to President Grant's personal reputation, and to the benefit of the country at large. A great man would never have allowed such an opportunity to pass. A generous man would have welcomed it as a special dispensation of Providence. A common man would never think of it, while a small man would never dare to entertain such a proposition, even when suggested. At all events, Gen. Grant has thrown away a more than golden opportunity."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

An Important Decision by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Justice Strong read an interesting opinion on the constitution of the Civil Rights bill. It states that John Byen and Geo Kennard had been convicted in the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky for the murder of Lucy Armstrong, colored. They had previously been held to answer in the State Courts, but the Circuit Court claimed jurisdiction of the case, because, by the laws of Kentucky, the two persons who saw the murder committed, as well as the victim, on account of their race and color, were denied the right to testify in the State Courts. The clause of the Civil Rights on which this claim was based gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction of causes "affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of the act." A verdict of guilty having been rendered in the Circuit Court, a motion was made in arrest of judgment, on the ground that "the facts stated in the indictment did not constitute a public offense within the jurisdiction of the Court. This motion was overruled and an appeal was taken.

Mr. Justice Strong said:

We are brought to the question whether a criminal prosecution for a public offance is a cause affecting, within the meaning of the act of Congress, persons who may be called to testify therein. Obviously, the only parties to such a course are the Government and the persons indicted. They alone can be reached by any judgment that may be pronounced. No judgment can either enlarge or diminish the personal, relative or property rights of any others than those who are parties. It is true there are some cases which affect the rights of property of persons who are not parties to the record. Such cases, however, are all of a civil nature, and none of them even touch rights of person. But an indictment prosecuted by the Government against an alleged criminal, is a cause in which none but the parties can have any concern, except what is common to all the members of the community. Those who may possibly be witnesses, either for the prosecution or for the defense, are no more affected by it than is every other person, for any one may be called as a witness. It will not be thought that Congress intended to give to the District and Circuit Courts jurisdiction over all causes both civil and criminal. They have expressly confined it to causes affecting certain persons. And yet, if all those who may be called as witnesses in a case, and who may be alleged to be important witnesses, were intended to be described in that class of persons affected by it, and if the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts can be invoked by the assertion that there are persons who may be witnesses, but who, because of their race or color, are incompetent to testify in the Courts of the State, there is no cause, either civil or criminal, of which those Courts may not at the option of either party take jurisdiction. The statute of Kentucky prohibits the testimony of colored persons either for or against a white person in any civil or criminal cause to which he may be a party. If, therefore, they are persons affected by the cause, whenever they might be witnesses were they competent to testify, it follow that in any suit between white citizens, jurisdiction might be taken by the Federal Court whenever it was alleged that a citizen of the African race was or might be an important witness. And such an allegation might always be made. So in all criminal prosecutions against white persons a similar allegation would call into existence the like jurisdiction. We cannot think that such was the purpose of Congress in the statute of April 9, 1866. It would seem rather to have been to afford protection to persons of the colored race by giving to the Federal Courts jurisdiction of cases, the decision of which might injuriously affect them either in their personal, relative, or property rights, whenever they are denied in the State Courts any of the rights mentioned and assured to them by the first section of the act. * * In view of these considerations we are of opinion that the case now before us is not within the provisions of the act of April 9 1866, and that the Circuit Court had not jurisdiction of the crime of murder committed in the District of Kentucky merely because two persons who witnessed the murder were citizens of the African race, and for that reason incompetent by the law of Kentucky to testify in the Courts of that State; they are not persons affected by the cause. The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed.

The Chief Justices was not present at the argument, and he has taken no part in the decision.

A SINGULAR REVELATION.

A Possible Clew to a Batch of Unrevealed Murders and Forgeries.

The recent arrest and lodgment in Ludlow street jail, New York, of a young Italian engraver named Tollomeo de Chievetta, has brought to the surface a story which, if true, furnishes the secret of some of the most dangerous counterfeiting ever done in this country, and the probable clew to the murderer of Torrino, the Italian barber, a year ago. Chievetta's story as told first to a fellow prisoner, and afterwards to a newspaper man, is, in brief, that he learned engraving in Constantinople, where from most skillful engraving in the world is done. From there he went to Naples, where he was hired by an Italian, a naturalized citizen of the United States, to engrave what he was told were "American bill-heads," but which he now now knows were railroad bonds and United State bonds. He got such good pay for this work that he resolved to emigrate to America, and was given a letter of introduction to Signor Pologniac, a barber under the Pacific Hotel, with whom he was at once invited to make his home. Pologniac introduced him to Torrino and Pakulski, two other Italian barbers, and the three soon set him to engraving plates for the United State bonds, currency, etc, all alone by himself in a house down in Jersey. But Pologniac's wife, who had taken a fancy to the young engraver, one day explained to him what it was he was engraving, and warned him of the consequences. He immediately declined to go on with the work, and Pologniac then gave him to the police on the charge of alienating his wife. The young engraver was, a few days since, acquitted of the charge and released. Torrino is the man so mysteriously murdered in Brooklyn a year ago, and whose murderer has never been discovered up to the present hour. The detectives arrested a man named Caromanti, but as there was no evidence to convict him he was discharged. It was well known that Torrino was engaged in passing counterfeit bonds and currency, and that the "queer" he operated in was perfect in execution and finish. The most accomplished experts have hitherto failed to discover where and by whom these extraordinary forgeries were executed. A suggestive sequel to this revelation was the arrest, last week, of the second barber Pakulski, by a detective, to whom, while drunk, he had remarked: "In that satchel there is $4,360 worth of United States revenue stamps, which I will sell you for forty cents on the dollar, and I can get thousands of dollars worth more." He, too, has been released, and with Pologniac and Chievetta, is still at large; but there are facts enough thus brought out, it would seem, to set the detectives at least to thinking.

THE latest discovery at Pompeii is that of a figure of a woman lighting a fire in the cook-stove while her husband is asleep in bed. And yet we talk about the advanced civilization of the Nineteenth Century!

THE new opera house now in course of erection in London will be the largest in Europe except the San Carlos of Madrid. It will cover between two and three acres of ground, and in shape will be something like an elongated horse shoe. It is intended that the house shall remain open throughout the year, and that, in addition to Italian opera, English works, sung by English singers, shall be produced. Dramatic performances are also to be considered; a training school for music and for the ballet is to be established and it is hoped that it may be found possible to bring the Academy of music there also.

Gov. Horatio Seymour, in writing his regrets that he cannot attend the coming Georgia State Fair, records his belief that in five years from this time the population of this country will be more than fifty millions, so rapidly does our population increase. He then adds: "The day, then, is drawing when the lands of the the South will be greatly lifted up in value. I have given much time and thought to the agricultural condition of the United States. I have traveled extensively and I have examined with care into the industrial interests of all sections, and I am confident that hereafter the South will get a large and growing share of those who are seeking new homes either from Europe or from the older States of the Union.—This flood-tide will bear with it wealth and varied industries. I pray for the day when the South shall be prosperous in all its pursuits, for until it is so, there can be no assured pervading welfare in other sections of our Union."

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